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THE UNIVERSITY RECORD.

University of North Carolina.

VOL 2., NO 1. CHAPEL HILL, N. C. OCTOBER, 1897.

Entered in the postoffice Chapel Hill, N. C., as second-class matter.

The University RECORD begins with this issue a new volume and enters upon the record of another year's work for the University. The promise of last year to live through at least one volume has been redeemed and now another volume is promised you. Four numbers will be issued during the session, these numbers appearing in October, January, March and June. This will enable us to cover thoroughly the college year.

The purpose, as in the past, will be to keep faithfully before the sons and friends of the University her work and growth—to tell them what she has accomplished, what she needs and to what she aspires. Each event that may be of interest will be recorded and thus a living picture of the University will be preserved for you. It is hoped that a continuation of the description of the development of the different departments will prove of interest and value. Such phases of student life as the literary socicties, athletics, Y. M. C. A., etc., will receive due attention.

It is earnestly hoped that the other side of the proposed work of this journal, the collection of facts concerning the alumni and preservation of a record of their honors and careers will be more successfully carried out. To this end we must appeal to the alumni themselves. They must assist in gathering these facts. The RECORD will gladly publish letters from them. Suggestions, corrections, commendations will each and all be welcome. Only let us hear from you and so realize that you regard this as your journal.

Much of the space in this number is given up to an account of the brilliant opening of the University. The great increase in numbers and and the character of the new matriculates, earnest, studious, anxious to reap all possible benefits from a course at the University justify the use of the term brilliant. The number now within the halls of the University exceeds the greatest number present at any previous time within her history. This proof of the appreciation of the University on the part of the people of the State is most gratifying to all who love her and who hope for a still brighter future.

STATISTICS AS TO STUDENTS.

The University opened on Sept. 13th with the largest registration in its history for the opening day. This promise has been well maintained and the number of students present now is greater than were ever before gathered within its walls. The accommodations of the University and town have been taxed to properly take care of so large a body of young men.

While a very generous percentage of those of the higher classes have returned, the influx in new students is the most remarkable feature. There are more than two hundred belonging to this class. This has necessitated a great subdivision of some of the classes in order that instruction may be thorough and the individual work good. Thus there are eight sections in physiology, four in the first Latin and the same number in first Mathematics and first French. A similar division is seen in other classes.

The statistics gathered give first an insight into the relation of the preparatory schools to the University and also as to the age of the entering class. Comparing these figures with those of last year it will be seen that there is a noteworthy increase in those coming from the city graded schools and from other colleges, the latter increase being greater than 100 per cent. It will be seen that the average age is four months greater than last year and that the youngest member of the class is one year older.

Freshmen and first year Optional students entering September, 1897,	161
Prepared in graded schools,	34
From other dree-giving colleges,	27
From private schools,	94
Prepared at home,	6
Average age of entering class,	18 yrs. 2 mos.
Oldest member of class,	37 yrs. 1 mo.
Youngest member of class,	15 yrs. 8 mos.

The statistics as to the professions of the parents of the students are also important, showing that all classes of the community are represented. Again it is to be noted that the great increase is from the farmers. They form the mass of the people of the State and one of the most hopeful signs for the future is in their evident determination that their children shall have every advantage of education.

Professions of Fathers	Class of 1901.	Class of 1900.	Class of 1899.	Class of 1898.	Class of 1897.	Class of 1896.	Class of 1895.
Farmers,	104	60	76	61	62	43	28
Lawyers,	16	17	19	18	18	7	8
Doctors,	15	7	12	10	12	14	10
Merchants,	13	7	23	12	19	18	14
Manufacturers,	5	7	11	5	8	—	6
Preachers,	8	3	6	5	6	6	2
Teachers,	8	3	5	3	3	3	1
Contractors,	2	4	3	2	4	1	—
Mechanics,	9	3	2	—	1	—	1
Bankers,	2	2	1	1	1	4	3
Miscellaneous,	19	19	11	12	8	—	16
Unknown,	13	3	4	8	10	8	5
Total new men entering Univ.	210* 1897	122 1896	173 1895	137 1894	152 1893	122 1892	95 1891

*Fall registration only.

The registration in all departments of the College for the past seven years has been as follows:

Year.	Graduates.	Seniors.	Juniors.	Sophomores.	Freshmen.	Optional.
1891–'92,	5	37	32	30	77	18
1892–'93,	11	26	33	56	87	35
1893–'94,	7	31	39	75	118	34
1894–'95,	6	40	51	81	93	46
1895–'96,	13	39	51	57	105	70
1896–'97,	9	45	52	82	71	44
1897–'98,*	13	40	54	84	104	61

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

College,	355, including 5 women.
Law,	60
Medicine,	37
Pharmacy,	14
Total,	466
Summer School,	185

Grand total, 651, registered in the University, September, 1897.

GENERAL SUMMARY BY YEARS.

1891-'62.	1892-'93.	1893-'94.	1894-'95.	1895-'96.	1896-'97.	1897-'98.*
248	316	398	471	535	549	651

*September registration only.

The number of counties of North Carolina represented in the registration is 76, and the number of States of the Union 8, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, and the District of Columbia.

Among the counties sending large numbers of students to the University are Orange, Forsyth, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Wake, Buncombe, Cleveland, Sampson, Wilson, Wayne, and Alamance.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE STUDENTS.

It has been the custom for the President of the University on some day shortly after the opening of the session to speak to the assembled body of students words of instruction and counsel. All are expected to attend but the address is especially for those who are new to University customs, and life. The system of discipline and laws are explained and their duties to the University, to the State and to one another made clear. This is a wise and useful custom and does much to start all aright in their new life.

On Tuesday Sept. 21, President Alderman addressed the students according to this custom. It may be well to reproduce here the latter portion of his address.

"I have an ideal for this University. My desire and fancy would have it a place where there is always a breath of freedom in the air, for slavery is not a proper condition for men; where a sound and various learning is taught and taught well, without sham or pretense; where the life and teachings of Jesus furnish forth the ideal of right living and true manhood: where manners are gentle, and courtesies daily multiply between teacher and taught, and a gentleman feels at home; where all classes and conditions and beliefs are welcome, and rise in earnest striving by the might of merit; where wealth is no prejudice and poverty no shame; where honorable labor, even of the hands in menial toil, are glorified by high purpose and pathetic desire for the sweet waters and the clearer air; where there is no air of uncharitableness, nor any chidings or railings, but rather a large charity and sympathy in all good efforts that make for righteousness and culture, whether within or without our

own academic walls; where there is a will to serve all high ends of a State struggling up out of ignoranee into general power; where men are trained to observe elosely, imagine vividly, reason accurately, and to have about them some humility and some toleration; where truth, shining patiently, like a star, bids us advance, and we will not turn aside. Will you help us, young gentlemen, to make our alma mater such a place as this? I now give you this sentiment:

"Our Alma Mater—Uneeasing growth and honor and usefulness to her throughout the years."

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The following are the officers of the Y. M. C. A. for this session.

Chas. H. Johnston, President.

P. H. Eley, Vice-President.

Frank W. Coker, Corresponding Secretary.

John K. Pfohl, Recording Secretary.

William E. Cox, Treasurer.

The work for this year has been divided up among fifteen committees of from three to four each. These committeemen, fifty in number, constitute the systematic working force of the association.

Perhaps the most important phase of the work falls to the Bible Study Committee. This committee arranges for the leaders and courses of instruction. The leaders are all students who have been trained in the Southern Students Summer School at Knoxville. The classes meet every Sunday afternoon. Two classes for the coming year will study the life of Christ; one following the method of Jas. McConaughy; and the other the outlines prepared by Salmon: another class will be trained in the Personal Worker's Bible Training Class, using Torrey's "Christ Among Men;" one Missionary Class studies the lives of prominent missionaries and the different systems of religion under the leadership of one who is preparing himself for the foreign field; and in addition to these we hope to have an advanced elass in the Life and Letters of St. Paul.

The association will continue to have short devotional meetings four times every week. Three of these four are eonducted by students, and the other, by a member of the faculty, or by one of the village pastors. The average attendanee upon these meetings is about forty. This is the only Assoeiation in the State that has meetings so often each week.

Another important feature of the work is in the hands of the Monthly Sermons Committee. This committee arranges for a sermon every month by some one of the leading preachers of this and other states, each denomination being represented in turn. This part of the work especially lends dignity to the Assoeiation in the eyes of the faculty and towns people, who all join with us on such occasions. A schedule for the year is now being considered and before long dates will be arranged and a programme for the year with subjects of each diseourse will be announeed.

Some of the other committees are; Committees on Finance, Missions, Handbook, Publieation, Building, Membership, Invitation, Musie, etc.

The Building Committee have sueeeeded in raising the subscription list for the building up to $11,000. It is hoped that in the near future a building will be ereeted on the campus where can be held the devotional meetings, Bible Classes, reception for new students etc.

An active eanvass of all the students in the University is being made with a view to their beeoming members of the Association. There is mueh cause for encouragement over the prospects for the year. A standing committee of three members of the faculty, all of them experieneed in association work, has been appointed to meet with and advise the officers of the association as often as may be neeessary.

Though not a part of the association work it may be mentioned that the following Bible classes are conducted by members of the faculty upon Sunday mornings. A class by Dr. Battle in the University chapel, another by Dr. Hume in the Baptist church, two under Dr. Baskerville and Prof. May respectively in the Episcopal church, one by Prof. Harrington in the Methodist church and one by Dr. Venable in the Presbyterian church. The total number of students in attendance upon these Sunday morning Bible classes is about one hundred and seventy-five.

ATHLETICS.

Although the outcome of the last foot- and base-ball season was by no means gratifying, the students have begun their athletic life this session with a vim and dash that deserve success. Such intense interest in the foot-ball team at the University has not hitherto been exhibited so early in the season. Each student seems to share in the blame for the overwhelming defeat on last Thanksgiving Day and has determined to more than regain the lost vantage ground. Over fifty candidates for the team have gone into training. Some of the men are large, strong and active. The material is good and willing, but many of the men are inexperienced.

The manager of the foot-ball team, Mr. Warren Kluttz, of Salisbury, was fortunate in securing the services, as coach, of Mr. Reynolds, Princeton, '93. Mr. Reynolds was substitute quarter-back of the famous '93 Princeton 'Varsity. His light weight prevented his selection as a regular member of the team, so he early began coaching teams away from Princeton. In '94 he coached Rutgers who won from our team by the close score of 5 to 0. By his coaching in '95 Sewanee played one of the strongest teams we ever had, a tie game, 0 to 0. In '96 Mr. Reynolds coached the University of Cincinnati. He has been most successful wherever he has coached and we will reap the result of his wide and long experience. At Princeton he was a Whig and a member of the Cannon Club.

Mr. Reynolds arrived on the morning of the first day college opened and has been hard at work every afternoon since. By his pleasant genial manners he has already won the affection of the men in training and the confidence of the entire student body. His ability as coach and energy and fidelity in his work have been fully proved by the rapid improvement the men have shown in the short time they have been training. All look forward anxiously and, with good reason, hopefully to a successful season.

ALUMNI BUILDING.

At the Alumni Banquet during the celebration of the University Centennial in 1895 it was resolved by the Alumni present to erect on the campus a building of handsome and imposing architecture to mark the ending of the first century of the University's life and to stand as a perpetual memorial of the gratitude and affection of her sons.

The building will serve not only as a stately memorial, but will also supply a pressing need of the University. The wonderful growth of the institution has made it almost impossible to provide a sufficient number of lecture rooms for the instructors, and has driven over two hundred students into the village for living quarters.

The picture of the building may be seen in this issue of the RECORD. It is modelled after the Boston Public Library, with an addition of a very beautiful and classic portico and facade. The materials to be used are granite and fine buff brick. It will be heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

The basement will be occupied by the lecture rooms, store houses and laboratories of the De-

partments of Physics and Electrical Engineering. The first and second floors by the Administrative officers of the institution, President's, Registrar's, Bursar's, and by all the lecture rooms.

This will practically add a new dormitory building to the University; for, by withdrawing the lecture and recitation rooms from the present buildings, enough space will be gained to furnish rooms for eighty additional students.

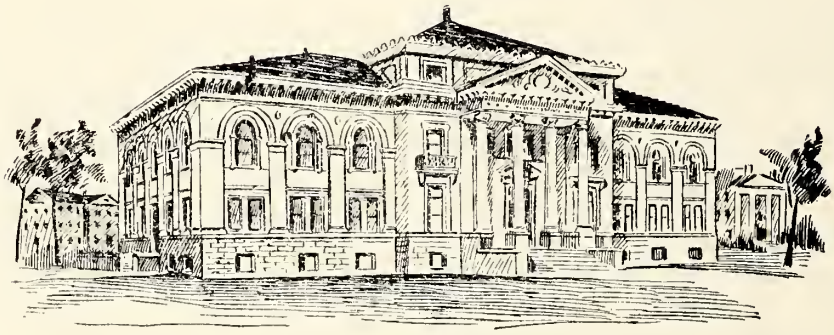
On the walls of the public reception room will be inscribed on tablets of bronze the names of all those who contribute to the erection of the Building.

The whole cost of the building has been fixed at $25,000. About $20,000 was subscribed in 1895 payable in five years in one-fifth installments. Two installments have been called for and there is in the hands of the treasurer about $6,900. The Board of Trustees at their annual meeting in June decided to begin work on the building immediately. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to take the matter in hand, Julian S. Carr, Richard H. Lewis, John Fries, Francis D. Winston, Locke Craige and President Alderman. Frank P. Milburn of Charlotte was selected as the architect and the design herein printed is the work of his hands. Mr. Milburn is a specialist in public buildings and has made the Winston and Charlotte courthouses famous for stateliness and beauty The contract for the foundations and basement of the building will be let on October 13th.

There is not enough in the treasury to build this needed building even if all the money were paid in.

Only a small fraction of the Alumni and friends of the University have contributed at all. The University with limited means is growing marvelously. It needs sorely the opportunity for expansion. The building would change the whole character of our life here for the better. Every friend and every alumnus of the University should co-operate in this movement by sending their subscriptions to the Hon. R. H. Battle, Raleigh, N. C., treasurer of the fund. Subscribers, if they desire, may pay the full amount at once.

The University deserves this building at the hands of those whom she has helped to strength and fitness for living. And she will not ask in vain.



THE ALUMNI BUILDING.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY.

The department of Biology was established in this University in 1891. Prior to that date, the work in Geology and Natural History had been carried on with much success by Professor Holmes, assisted for a time by Professor Atkinson. When Mr. Holmes assumed the direction of the State Geological Survey, his department fell into its natural subdivisions, and the independent chairs of Geology and Biology were founded.

Professor Holmes had occupied the first floor of the New East. These rooms were now given up to geological work, and the new department of Biology began its career in the old society library on the top floor of the same building. With the growth of the department it became necessary to add the remaining rooms on this floor, connecting them in a suitable fashion. Some of the alcoves in the former library were partitioned off for special purposes, the small windows gave place to large ones, water was introduced, and aquarium tables set up. The department has now compact and fairly convenient quarters, which would be much improved, if the roof at each end of the building were raised, thus giving the East and West rooms the proper pitch. With the further expansion of this department in space, it will be necessary to work downwards. And to an eye that has watched the New East building during the past six years, it is clear that, with the exception of the society hall, it should and must eventually fall into the hands of the three departments of Geology, Medicine, and Biology.

The older Natural History courses in the American college demanded but little apparatus. The object of the student was to learn the surface characteristics of different species of animals and plants, with the view of recognizing them when met. A collection of birds, insects, and mammals, with some reptiles, fishes, coral skeletons and shells, made up the chief equipment of this department, and if a microscope or two could be added, nothing more was needed save the presence in the chair of instruction of a keen-eyed observer and enthusiastic teacher. Fortunately for the later development of American science, men of this sort dotted the land here and there, fostering the natural human interest in everything alive, and sharpening the faculty of observation in those around them. It must be confessed though, that during this period of our development, the ambition of the naturalist rarely soared beyond the discovery of a new species, and that a good memory for long names was often accorded more admiration than it deserved.

The success that has attended the labors of the modern natural history departments in the colleges and universities of this country, is largely due to the pedagogical influence of two eminent zoologists, Louis Agassiz and Huxley. Agassiz's teaching was that of an investigator famous in France, Germany, and England. In the stimulating presence of such a man, a genuine searcher after truth could not rest contented with describing new species. Agassiz's word was to compare. And if comparisons were to be carried out, then it became necessary to dig deeper, and work in the fields of embryology, comparative anatomy, and palæontology. Huxley with the brilliant common sense that so distinguished him even in an Anglo-Saxon community, bringing his great powers of mind to bear on the problem of science teaching, evolved what is now so familiarly known in England and America as the course in General Biology. The chief assumptions on which this course of instruction has securely rested for more than twenty years, are, in the first place, that living things, animals and plants, are so closely related in respect to fundamental properties as to preclude the possibility of studying animal life successfully without a grounding in the study of plant life, and conversely; secondly, that a careful study of the

structure, physiology, and development of a few types leads to much better results than a necessarily rapid and superficial examination of the animal and plant kingdoms. Huxley inculcated in the schools, high and low, the principle of thoroughness; and taught us all, whatever our specialty be, whether zoology, botany, physiology, anatomy or embryology, that first and foremost we are biologists. By this I mean that, though its field of fact is peculiar to each subdivision of Biology, the same underlying and regulating principles or laws apply in all the subdivisions. If then the zoologist, botanist, embryologist, are really searching after truth, i. e. law, they will, though working along different paths, in the end reach the same goal, that is, discover or corroborate the discovery of the same natural laws. The history of the biological sciences amply demonstrates the truth of this belief.

With the new ideas as to the many fields for observation, and the necessity for precise and therefore often elaborate methods, it is plain that the modern biological laboratory is something different from the old natural history cabinet. In the laboratory at Chapel Hill, instruction is given in General Biology, in systematic Botany and Zoology, in Physiology, in Comparative Anatomy, Histology, and Embryology. Original research is to some extent prosecuted, and students have published contributions of scientific value. The aim in all the work being to learn directly from nature, lectures are made to serve as a stimulus and guide to laboratory work, rather than as a system of instruction complete in itself. The classes are large, and owing to the complex character of the work, difficult to handle. A permanent instructor or assistant professor has been needed badly for two years.

The body of students in this department is chiefly composed of men following the introductory courses as part of a liberal education, and of others looking forward to, or already pursuing, the professional studies of medicine and pharmacy. The most advanced work is naturally carried on by students preparing themselves for specialized teaching and investigation. While work of this character is yet in its infancy with us, we should congratulate ourselves that it has actually begun. As in the corresponding department of other American universities however, the upper classes here are largely filled with those who expect to practice medicine. The intimate connection between biological studies and the art of medicine is now generally recognized. And it is cheerfully conceded that the most direct *practical* advantage resulting from the modern expansion of the biological department, or departments, in our universities, has been the great improvement in what is known as preliminary medical education. It is needless to say, that other scientific departments have likewise responded, in this matter, to the the call of the physicians.

For the prosecution of the sort of work we have started in Chapel Hill, work of a character unknown in the country not so many years ago, and now carried on only in places wide apart in the South, spacious rooms, abundant apparatus and books, and an adequate teaching force, are necessary. We have about reached the limit of our resources here. To go on and improve, means the outlay of some thousands of dollars. The biological department of this University is comparatively new, but it may be said to have now demonstrated its usefulness. Will not some one step forward and endow the Laboratory and Museum with a name and a proper equipment?

PRESENT OCCUPATIONS OF THE GRADUATING CLASS OF 1897.

ALLEN, A. T. Principal Statesville Graded School.

BELDEN, A W. Assistant in Chemistry U. N. C.

BODDIE, W. W. Teacher in Franklinton Academy.

CANDLER, THOMAS T. Principal of Caldwell Institute.

CARMICHAEL, W. D. Teaeher in Durham Graded School.
CONNOR H. G. studying law at Wilson, N. C.
COPPLE, S. P. taking advanced studies U. N. C.
CRAIGE, BURTON, Principal of High School, Salisbury, N. C.
EATMAN, DARIUS, Teaeher in Franklinton High School.
EDGERTON, A. H. helping his father in business.
FLETCHER, R. S. Teacher at Gibson, N. C.
GRAVES, R. H. Librarian U. N. C.
HARRIS, S. H., Chemist Old Dominion Guano Company.
HARWARD, W. D. Minister Christian ehurch.
HAYWOOD, F. J. Jr., Teacher in Cape Fear Academy, Wilmington, N. C.
HORNEY, W. J. Teaeher in Fayetteville Military Aeademy.
HOWARD, W. S. studying law, U. N. C.
JOHNSON, F. B. manufaeturing business.
LANE, W. C. Prineipal High Point Graded school.
LENTZ, J. D. Teacher, Thompson Sehool, Conеord.
McIVER, D. pursuing advanced studies, Harvard University.
McNAIRY, W. H. Graded Sehool, Chester, S. C.
MANGUM, A. W. lumber business in Florida.
MYERS, W. S. pursuing advanced studies at Johns Hopkins University.
NEWBY, O. Principal Lasker Academy, Lasker, N. C.
SHEPHERD, S. B. studying law, U. N. C.
SMITH, D. B. Teaeher Winston Graded Sehool.
UNDERHILL, W. Graduate student U. N. C.
WEIL, L. studying ehemistry at Cornell University.
WHITENER, R. V. Teaehing at Hickory, N. C.
WILLIAMS, A. T. Jr., Assistant in Biology U. N. C.
WILLIAMS, J. S. Teacher Bingham School, Asheville.
WRAY, J. S. Teacher in Graded School, Washington, Ga.
WRIGHT, R. H. Principal Stanhope Academy.
WRIGHT, T. S. Assistant in Mathematies A. & M. College, Raleigh, N. C.

PRIZES WON BY THE MEDICAL MEN.

The reeord made by the Medical Department of the University during the past spring was a brilliant one. Out of the six prizes competed for by the applieants for licensure before the State City Board of Medieal Examiners at Morehead five were won by University men. R. E. Zachary won the Anatomy Prize and the appointment to the Wilmington Hospital. Charles Roberson won the Surgery Prize and the second best general average and R. D. Jones took the Appleton Prize for the highest general average on the examinations. This, the highest prize in the gift of the examiners, was awarded to C. S. Mangum in 1896 and to Lee Cohen in 1895. both University men.

Prizes were also won beyond the borders of the State. J. T. Buxton was President of the graduating class in the Medieal Department of the University of Pennsylvania and won the hospital prize. J. W. Davis lead the class in Anatomy at the Charleston Medical College, and at the Long Island Hospital College both of the highest prizes were carried off by University men, I. H. Manning winning the first hospital appointment and Charles Roberson sceuring the Anatomy Prize. This shows elearly the effect of the personal attention and the faithful drilling given in a eomparatively small elass.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The address of Dr. Stephen B. Weeks upon "The University of North Carolina in the Civil War" delivered at the Centennial eelebration of the University in 1895 has been published among the Southern Historical Society Papers. This admirable paper deserves a wide eireulation among the alumni of the University. It tells a story which must make every lover of this old institution thrill with pride.

The limitations of the Reeord prevent its publieation in full but in this and succeeding issues sueh extraets will be given as the spaee will permit.

THE POSITION OF THE UNIVERSITY IN NORTH CAROLINA IN 1861.

When we eome to study the influenee of this University on North Carolina itself, it will be seen that that influenee was all powerful. The first alumnus to attain the Governor's ehair was William Miller in 1814. Between this date and the deposition of Governor Vance in 1866. no less than fourteen out of twenty governors were Uni-

versity men—Miller, Branch, Burton, Owen, Swain, Spaight, Morehead, Graham, Manly, Winslow, Bragg, Ellis, Clark, and Vance. They filled the chair thirty-eight years out of the fifty-two. The influence of the University was not less paramount in North Carolina at the outbreak of the war in 1861 than it had been in former years. The governor in 1861, John W. Ellis, and his opponent on the Whig ticket in 1860, John Pool, were both alumni. The two Senators in Congress in 1861, Thomas Bragg and Thomas L. Clingman; four of the Representatives in Congress, L. O'B. Branch, Thomas Ruffin, Z. B. Vance, and Warren Winslow, were University men. The speakership of the State Senate, under Warren Winslow, W. W. Avery, Henry T. Clark, Giles Mebane, M. E. Manly, and Tod R. Caldwell, was constantly under the direction of University men between 1854 and 1870. With the exception of a period of fifteen years, this office was continuously in the hands of University men between 1815 and 1870. Thomas Settle was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1858, 1859, and 1863: R. B. Gilliam in 1862; R. S. Donnell in 1864; and with the exception of twenty years they had filled the office continuously since 1812. The members of the Supreme Court of the State, M. E. Manly, W. H. Battle, and R. M. Pearson, were all alumni. Of the judges of the Superior Court in 1861, the University was represented by John L. Bailey, Romulus M. Saunders, James W. Osborne, George Howard, Jr., and Thomas Ruffin, Jr. In the same way four of the solicitors were University men, Elias C. Hines, Thomas Settle, Jr., Robert Strange, and David Coleman, and William A. Jenkins, the Attorney-General (1856-62) made a fifth. All of his predecessors in the office of Attorney-General since 1810 had been University men, except those filling the position for a period of fourteen years. Daniel W. Courts, State Treasurer (1852-63), was another alumnus, and so had been his predecessors since 1837, except for two years. Three of the successful Breckinridge electors in 1860, John W. Moore, A. M. Scales, and William B. Rodman, were alumni. This list of the public officials will show conclusively that the large majority of the more important positions in the State were filled by the alumni of the University. They were the men who controlled the destinies of the State in 1861. ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

The wisdom of the action of the trustees in establishing this department is shown by the excellent start which it has made. Fourteen have been enrolled in the class and are hard at work preparing themselves for their important life-work. Such thorough preparation has hitherto been beyond the reach of most of the young men of the State. This school is destined to do much for the upbuilding and strengthening of the profession. The laboratory has been properly furnished and fitted up, and Professor Howell has made it very neat and attractive. The laboratory is in the old mathematical room, formerly used by Prof. Graves, at the eastern end of the New West Building.

RETURN OF PROFESSOR ALEXANDER.

After a four years absence Dr. Eben Alexander has returned to his duties as professor of Greek in the University. He is very heartily welcomed back by his old friends and colleagues and his presence in the faculty adds much to the strength of the University. These four years of faithful attention to high duties have meant much both for Dr. Alexander and the University. When he left the University was just beginning to take on its vigorous growth. These few years have brought great development along every line and nearly five hundred students greet him in the place of the three hundred which he left.

RESIGNATION OF PROFESSOR TOMS.

On Wednesday, Sept. 15 Professor Clinton W. Toms handed to the Trustees his resignation of the chair of Pedagogy. Professor Toms had made many friends in his new home during his conduct of the Summer School and all looked forward to a career of much usefulness and honor for him in the service of the University. It is with regret that they relinquish these hopes and give him up to devote himself to other work.

As it was impossible to suitably fill the chair

of Pedagogy upon such short notice, the duties of the position have been distributed as follows: The class in the History and Philosophy of Education will be conducted by Professor H. H. Williams. Certain other classes in pedagogics will be taught by Mr. W. C. Smith, assistant in English, and President Alderman, so far as his duties will permit.

Dr. Ernest Taylor Bynum has been appointed Ad-junct Professor of History and Political Science.

Dr. Bynum was formerly a student of the University, graduated at Trinity College, took graduate courses at the Johns Hopkins University and for three years has been studying abroad, having just completed his course and taken his degree at the University of Halle. While abroad, Dr. Bynum studied at Brussels, the Universities of Leipzig, Moscow and Halle under some of the most famous teachers of history and philosophy of the age.

THE FACULTY DURING THE SUMMER.

Dr. Charles Baskerville attended the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Detroit, Mich., and read a paper before the chemical section of that body upon "The Action of Sulphuric Acid upon Mercury." Dr. Baskerville was chosen secretary of the chemical section for the meeting of 1898, to be held in Boston. He also attended the meeting of the British Association held in Toronto.

Professor Holmes has spent the summer in the far west examining the mica deposits in behalf of the U. S. Geological Survey. He was in attendance upon the silver convention held in Denver, Colorado.

Dr. Thomas Hume, Jr., spent a part of the summer, after the close of the University Summer School, in lecturing at the Baptist Chautauqua at Waynesboro, Va. Dr. Hume was chosen chairman of the faculty of the Chautauqua. Doctor Hume also lectured before the Southern Baptist Assembly at Asheville.

Dr. H. V. Wilson spent two weeks at the Marine Biological Station at Wood's Holl, Mass. Dr. Wilson has been selected to assist in editing the Zoological Bulletin.

Professor K. P. Harrington attended the meeting of the American Philological Association at Bryn Mawr, Penn. He read a paper upon "The Purpose—Accusative in Propertius." Dr. Linscott presented a paper upon "The Syncretism of the Locative and Instrumental in Latin."

Professor Collier Cobb spent June and a portion of August in the field studying the Deep River and Wadesboro areas of the Newark rocks.

FACULTY LECTURE SERIES.

The University offers to friends and patrons the following public lectures to be delivered in Gerrard Hall during the session of 1897–'98 by the faculty on the dates named:—

September 30th. *Charles Wilson Harris, First Professor of Mathematics U. N. C., Father of the Literary Societies.* Dr. K. P. Battle.

October 16th. *The Kalevala (the Epic Poem of the Finns) and What it May Teach Us.*—Prof. Wm. Cain.

October 14th. *Living Lakes and Dead Seas.* (Stereopticon) Prof. Collier Cobb.

November 11th. *The Theory of the State.* President E. A. Alderman.

December 2nd. *The Revival of the Olympic Games.* Dr. Eben Alexander.

January 13th. *Cosmogony.* (Stereopticon) Prof. J. W. Gore.

January 27th. *The Conditions of the Russian Peasantry as Compared with that of the Southern Negro.* (Personal Observations) Dr. E. E. Bynum.

February 10th. *Science and Modern Life.* Dr. F. P. Venable.

February 24th. *The Messianic Ideal.* Dr. Thomas Hume.

March 10th. *The Yellowstone Park.* (Stereopticon) State Geologist J. A. Holmes.

March 24th. *A Roman Boy.* (Stereopticon) Prof. Karl P. Harrington.

April 7th. *The Gases of the Atmosphere.* (Illustrated) Dr. Chas. Baskerville.

April 24th. *Christianity and Every Day Life.* Prof. H. H. Williams.

May 12th. To be announced later.

NECROLOGY.

Ledbetter, Henry Wall. Anson County. Born 1833. Student U. N. C. 1854-'55. Civil Engineer and Planter. Died May 24, 1897.

Norwood, John. Son of Hon. John W. Norwood, Hillsboro, N. C. Born August 5, 1836. Student of U. N. C. 1853-'55. M. D. of Jefferson Medical College. Settled at Crawford, Ga. Surgeon C. S. A. Then lived at Villula and Seale, Ala., and Columbus, Ga., where he died—1897.

Pool, Charles Carroll. Elizabeth City, N. C. Born March 30, 1840. A. B. 1860, U. N. C. Lawyer. Member of Convention of 1868. Judge of Superior Court of N. C. Died—1897.

Rice, Henry William. Son of Charles D. Rice. M. D. and Hellene V. McRae Rice, Richmond, Va. Born March 21, 1867. A. B. (U. N. C.) 1886. Teacher at Louisburg and Nashville. Died in Charlotte June 10, 1897.

Staples, Waller R. Born in Patrick county, Va., 1826. Matriculated U. N. C. 1842. Lawyer in Richmond, Va. Member of General Assembly of Va. Presidential Elector. Member of House of Representatives C. S. A. Judge of Supreme Court of Appeals 1870–1882. Commissioner to revise Laws of Virginia 1883-'87. Died August 1897.

Stickney, Fenner Satterthwaite, son of Joseph Bryan and Martha Ann (Satterthwaite) Stickney. Born April 5th, 1860, in Greensboro, Ala. Matriculated U. N. C. August, 1878, from Pitt county, after a year at the University of the South. Graduated at the General Theological Seminary, N. Y., (Protestant Episcopal Church), 1886. Took orders in that church; was Rector of St. Andrews' Church, Greensboro, N. C.; of St. Peter's Church, Charlotte, N. C., and of the Monumental Church, Richmond, Va. Died Aug. 14th, 1897.

The Alumni are requested to send all notices of deaths and newspaper clippings referring to dead Alumni to Dr. K. P. Battle.

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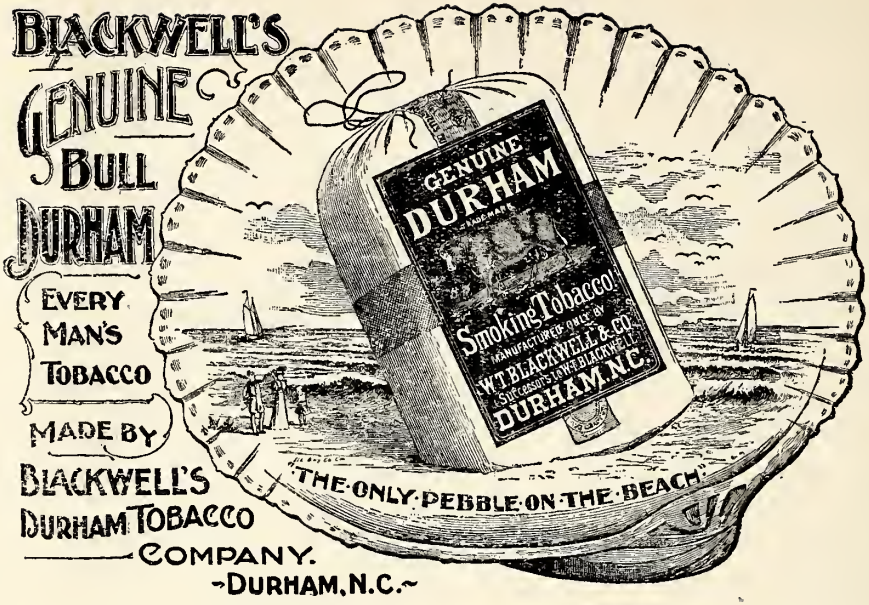

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THE UNIVERSITY RECORD.

University of North Carolina.

VOL 2., NO 2. CHAPEL HILL, N. C. JANUARY, 1898.

Entered in the postoffice Chapel Hill, N. C., as second-class matter.

The number of students enrolled in the University already exceeds the largest number at any previous time in its history of more than one hundred years of faithful service to the State. The number for this year, exclusive of the Summer School, will be in the neighborhood of five hundred. It is, of course, impossible as yet to give the exact figures.

The largest number of students in attendance at any previous session was in 1857-'58, just previous to the general disruption caused by the war. During this session four hundred and sixty-one regular students matriculated and the University was then on the highest wave of its prosperity. Its reputation had spread throughout the South and in numbers and influence its only rival was the University of Virginia.

The students in 1857-'58 were drawn from every Southern State and those from North Carolina numbered only 293 out of the 461 or 63 per cent of the whole. The conditions are changed now. The State Universities have multiplied and strengthened and the University must look to its own State for its support. Over ninety per cent. of the present students are North Carolinians—a larger percentage, according to the Government statistics, than is shown by any other State University. The University is thus fulfilling its mission to its own State.

It is well to speak of these things and to be proud of them. To break a record is peculiarly an American ambition and incites to much worthy striving. Still it is well also to bear in mind that the attainment of a large enrollment is not the highest test of success. The University has higher aims, ideals of earnest, thorough work, of faithful performance of duty, of gathering, creating and distributing knowledge, of becoming a potent factor in the world's progress, a wide-felt influence throughout the State to make all men love and seek after learning. Not merely in numbers but in these things also there has been growth and the University stands to-day on a higher plane of usefulness than ever before. Greater numbers means to her wider opportunities for fining the gold and polishing the jewels which shall enrich and adorn the State.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA IN THE CIVIL WAR.

We continue in this issue the extracts from Dr. Weeks' valuable pamphlet:

V. ACTION OF NORTH CAROLINA ASSEMBLY, 1860-'61.

With such sentiments as these from her leading men it is hardly a matter of surprise that North Carolina moved slowly in the consideration of this great question. On the other hand, Judge S. J. Person, the leader of the secession forces in North Carolina, was also a University man, and on December 10th, 1860, as Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, made a report to the General Assembly, in which it was recommended that a convention be elected on February 7th, 1861. to meet on the 18th, to consider the grave situation. A minority report was signed by three members of the committee, Giles Mebane, Col. David Outlaw, and Nathan Newby, all University men, in which they opposed the calling of a convention, on the ground that it was "premature and unnecessary." The conservatives carried their point and no convention was called.

During the month of January, 1861, various delegations were received from the more southern States which had already seceded. It was the duty of these commissioners to bring North Carolina over, if possible, to the side of the Confederacy. The University found three of her alumni among these commissioners: Isham W. Garrott, from Alabama. Jacob Thompson, from Mississippi, and Samuel Hall, from Georgia. The Assembly of North Carolina had also received an invitation from the State of Alabama to send a delegation to meet similar delegations from other States at Montgomery in February, 1861. The State sent a committee "for the purpose of effecting an honorable and amicable adjustment of all the difficulties which distract the country, upon the basis of the Crittenden resolutions," and the parties chosen were all University men: President D. L. Swain, General M. W. Ransom, and Colonel John L. Bridgers. In the same way three of the five commissioners sent by North Carolina to attend the Peace Congress in Washington in 1861 were University men. They were J. M. Morehead, George Davis, and D. M. Barringer.

Finally, on January 30th, 1861, through the strenuous efforts of Judge S. J. Person, W. W. Avery, and Victor C. Barringer, all again University men, the Assembly of North Carolina passed an act providing for the calling of a convention.

VI. THE NORTH CAROLINA SECESSION CONVENTION.

The next and the inevitable step was the Convention of 1861. It was provided for by act of May 1; the election was held May 13; on the 20th the Convention met; on the same day, North Carolina, after much deliberation, after a long consideration which might have been termed cowardice by more hotheaded neighbors, passed the ordinance of secession. She had been the last of the Southern States to enter the Federal union; she was the last to sever her connection with it. In this convention, as elsewhere, University of North Carolina men were all powerful. The following were her contribution to the Convention of 1861:

Alexander county, A. C. Stewart; Beaufort, R. S. Donnell; Bladen, Thos. D. McDowell; Brunswick, Thomas D. Meares; Caldwell, Edmund W. Jones [?); Camden, Dennis D. Ferebee; Carteret; Charles R. Thomas; Caswell, Bedford Brown, Chatam, J. H. Headen, John Manning, L. J. Merritt; Cumberland, Warren Winslow, Malcolm J. McDuffie [?]; Davidson, B. A. Kittrell, Duplin, Joseph T. Rhodes; Edgecombe, William S. Battle, George Howard, Jr.; Forsyth, Rufus L. Patterson; Gaston, Sidney X. Johnston; Guilford, John A. Gilmer, R. P. Dick; Halifax, Richard H. Smith; Henderson, William M. Shipp; Iredell, Anderson Mitchell; Mechlenburg, William Johnston, James W. Osborne; New Hanover, R. H. Cowan, Robert Strange; Northampton, D. A. Barnes; Orange, William A. Graham; Perquimans, Joseph S. Cannon [?]; Person, John W. Cunningham; Pitt, Bryan Grimes; Randolph, William J. Long, Alfred G. Foster; Richmond, Walter F. Leak; Rowan, Burton Craige, Hamil, ton C. Jones, Richard A. Caldwell; Sampson-Thomas Bunting [?]; Stokes, John Hill; Wake, Kemp P. Battle; Washington, William S. Pettigrew; Wayne, George V. Strong.

The Convention had 120 members. Resignations, deaths, and new elections increased this number to about 139. About one-third of these

had been students in this University. The secretaryship of the convention was given to one of her sons, Colonel Walter L. Steele, the assistant, secretaryship to another, Leonidas C. Edwards and she had more than her share of the ability of the convention. After we except the names of Judge Badger, Judge Ruffin, Judge Biggs, W. W. Holden, Kenneth Rayner, Governor Reid, E. J. Warren, and a few others, it will be seen that most of the leaders were University men.

When the convention came, on the 18th of June, to choose Senators and Representatives from North Carolina to the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, which met in Richmond, in July 1861, the dominating influence of the University was still more powerfully felt. Four men were nominated for the senatorships: George Davis, W. W. Avery, Bedford Brown, and Henry W. Miller. They were all University men. Seven others received votes without a formal nomination; five of these, W. A. Graham, Thomas Bragg, William Eaton, Jr., John M. Morehead, and George Howard, Jr., were University men. Davis and Avery were chosen. For the eight seats in the Confederate House of Representatives, 17 candidates were presented. Eight candidates were University men and four of these were elected: Burton Craige, Thomas D. McDowell, John M. Morehead and Thomas Ruffin, Jr. As Judge Waller R. Staples, of Virginia, was also a member, the University of North Carolina had seven alumni as delegates to this session of the Provisional Congress.

WHY FOOT-BALL IS PLAYED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The game of foot-ball has been very much discussed in the public prints during the past fall and much adverse criticism and abuse has been heaped upon it. The authorities of the University have not entered into this discussion as it did not seem wise to do so. It is due the alumni, however, that some brief account should be given as to why the students are permitted to engage in a sport which has been subjected to such a wave of popular criticism. In this the object is to give the standpoint of those who understand the game and know its character and effects from everyday experience and not to combat all of the opposition raised by those who are ignorant of the game and judge it by what they see of an occasional match game. Upon such persons the "roughness," "brute-strength," "accidents," &c., usually make a deep impression and their misconceptions of the entire sport are perhaps natural.

Those who have the problem of the care and management of nearly five hundred young men, full of all the activity and animal spirits of youth realize the necessity for some absorbing sport with which they may occupy themselves and which will form a vent for their excess of vitality. Such a sport is needed both for health and for discipline. For the sake of health it must furnish recreation, exercise and excitement.

Exercise is an absolute necessity for healthy life. A great deal of exercise is needed by those who are in the glow of youth. The necessity for this is often underestimated by those who have passed on to middle age and are themselves content with a far from vigorous sedentary existence. The peculiar dangers of a student's life come from these sedentary habits which must be broken up if possible. *Recreation* must be combined with their exercise to make it really profitable. A certain amount of exercise in the gymnasium is compulsory for all except Seniors but this does not meet the necessities of the case. There are probably more complaints against it and efforts at its evasion than any other college requirement. Some find recreation and pleasure in it, the majority do not.

Excitement is the third element of healthy exercise, and this the actual participants in the contest and the on-lookers can share. This is like a tonic to the hum-drum, brain-fagging everyday life. It is well for an hour or two to have every thought of books swept from the mind. The mind which is allowed to relax every now and

then and only kept at high tension when called upon for work will do the best work and last the longest. Tonics, of course, are harmful when abused. The nervous excitement must not be excessive.

Again vigorous, absorbing exercise is necessary for disciplinary ends. The idle hand readily gets into mischief. There must be some vent for the animal spirits. The nervous muscular strength must be employed in some way. The comparative freedom of modern college life from riotous escapades and broils between faculty and students is largely due to the prominence of athletics in this miniature world.

Some good active sport is then clearly a necessity. From January to June the training for the baseball team and the games answer the purpose very well. But what shall be done for the autumn and early winter? "If foot-ball is given up what can be substituted for it?" is a question which has always brought the faculty to a pause when considering the whole matter, as of course they have faithfully and conscientiously considered it. It must be borne in mind that games cannot be prescribed as a doctor prescribes medicine but must meet the approval of those who are to engage in them. The problem is one most difficult of solution. What can be said for the game?

1. It interests and engages the energies of a larger number of students than any other sport. There are usually from seventy-five to eighty uniformed men hard at work every afternoon in the practice and training. It further arouses more universal interest among the student body.

2. It is the most scientific game played and is to be compared with chess. So far from being a mere exhibition of brute strength, mere strength uncombined with skill and science makes a very poor showing. It requires more "head-work" and is in so far better mental training than any other sport.

3. The necessary self-control, the obedience to command, the temperance in all things, the team-work which means mutual laboring for a common end instead of working for self and the glory of self, all of these constitute the finest of training and a training furthermore for after life.

4. The exercise is not a one-sided one but every muscle and faculty of eye and limb is developed. We have many examples of weakly boys being developed into big strong men after two or three years of participation in the game.

5. It is a rough game and is not suited to all. The players are examined and if for any reason the University physician decides that a student should not play or if a parent requests that his son be kept from playing, such students are not allowed to play.

6. That the game's roughness may result in serious if not fatal injury is a risk which the authorities face with a deep feeling of their responsibility. How does the wise parent face the same responsibility? His son may be killed while hunting, drowned while bathing, lamed by falling from a tree he has climbed, injured in a railway wreck. Must he run these risks or try to exclude all such chances of injury. The game has been played at the University since 1889 or eight seasons in all. Half-a-dozen match games have been played each session and fifty or sixty practice games and yet no one has received serious or lasting injury. This can only be interpreted as meaning that the game is not as dangerous as it looks.

7. There are far too many lesser injuries, however, and the University would gladly see the elimination of such features as tend to cause these injuries and to that end will use all of the influence it possesses. It is possible that in the emulation between the larger universities they may so develop the game as to make it too severe a strain for the human frame to safely undergo. To such an extent the authorities here cannot

and will not go. On the other hand the outlook is that such changes will be introduced as shall eliminate much of the present risk as all are interested in maintaining the popularity of the game.

8. The rule of the University allows five days only of absence from class-work and regular duties. All trips off must be so arranged as not to exceed this limit. This is a very small percentage of the days spent in study, does not materially interfere with the work and is outbalanced by the advantages derived from travel and visiting new and historic places. Many of our boys have little opportunity for such trips in their lives of poverty and toil.

9. The members of the team do not show a lower grade of scholarship. Of the twenty-five players who constituted the team at the close of the season four are classed as poor students, about one fourth as fair. Three-fifths are good students and more than half of these really excel in their work some standing good chances of taking the honors of their classes.

10. By one of the regulations of the faculty no student who has failed to pass on one half of his examinations at the close of any term can become a member of a team or musical organization during a subsequent term. This excludes those who have done poorly from all participation in the games.

THE VETO OF GOVERNOR ATKINSON.

It does not seem inappropriate to quote here the latter portion of the message of Governor Atkinson when he returned the anti-football bill to the Georgia Legislature with his veto.

"In our university by conditioning the rights to play upon manly conduct and studious habits the game is used as an incentive to study and as a means of inducing young men to attain a higher grade of scholarship and gentlemanly development. Another writer says: 'The stuff in our Anglo-American blood which supplies the sure foundation of football's popularity also supplies the stamina and wholesome aggressiveness of our race. The same impulse of conflict that is in us needs some recognition. Football meets that unforgotten need of the race which in the days of chivalry had to be satisfied by the tourney and the joust.

"There is no quality that a nation can less afford to lose than its aggressive manliness. It is a quality amalgamate of courage, endurance, restraint, and the power to act surely and unfalteringly in an emergency. It is a quality which football tends to foster and to keep alive. It is not, however, in the great match games, where the competition is the fiercest, that we are to measure the real influence of football upon national manliness. More significant is the effect of the pervasive spirit of the game among the whole body of the students in our schools and colleges.

"To the making and training of that team of the fittest, which each institution selects to uphold its honor in the field, go numerous 'scrub' teams. Through these secondary teams and by the enthusiasm of both players and non-players on the field of practice the wholesome football spirit works through the mass. In this game a man learns to know his temper and his strength, and he learns the control which comes of knowledge. He learns to be cool-headed while he is impetuous, to think and act on the instant. And if he has the making of the man in him he attains that blending of courage and courtesy which distinguishes the strong man from the powerful brute.

"Every possible facility should be afforded boys and young men in all our schools and colleges to engage in such manly sports as will upbuild, strengthen and improve our race. We must not lose sight of the fact that the climate of the South militates against our attaining that degree of physical development which wcoue ld easily ac-

quire in a more invigorating climate, and for this reason we should re-enforce our efforts to promote interest in athletics and every method of physical culture that our children may attain to a high degree of perfection in mind and body."

It may be added that it is not a pleasant thought that this outcry from fear of physical injury should come from the South. It is the Georgia Legislature which has passed the bill and the Virginia Legislature which has introduced one to prohibit the playing of a game which is played in every school, academy and college at the North and which is making courageous, aggressive, manly men.

THE CURRICULA OF THE UNIVERSITY 1857-'58 AND 1897-'98.

The largest enrollment of students in the University previous to the present session was for the year 1857-58, when the number reached 461. Having reached and even passed that long standing high water mark it may prove of interest to compare the University of today with the University of forty years since as to courses of instruction, departments of study and equipment, as well as noting the numbers of students in attendance at the two periods.

The requisites for admission into the University in 1857-58, in Greek, Latin and Mathematics, did not differ very materially from the present requirements; nor would we expect to find it different, when we recall the fact that these three studies were then and had been for centuries, the principal subjects of instruction in colleges and universities. According to the statements in the catalogues, the only difference is that four books of the Anabasis are required now in addition to the preparation in Greek that was then necessary for entrance.

The other requisites for entrance in 1857-58 were English Grammar, and Ancient and Modern Geography; whereas now Grammar, Elements of Rhetoric and Literature are required in English; and the histories of Greece, Rome and the United States.

Upon examining the studies pursued during the first year in Latin and Mathematics, it will be found that the requirements could not have been very rigid at the time of the earlier date. Virgil claimed the attention of the Freshman class for half the session, though included among the requisites for admission; and the class in Mathematics was occupied half of the term with quadratic equations.

A comparison of the courses of study through the Sophomore year of the Arts Course shows a considerable difference in the amount and grade of work accomplished. Omitting the mention of the work common to the two courses, the differences are found to be: in Greek, Lysias, Plato and Sophocles are now read in place of Thucydides and selected orations of Demosthenes; in Latin, Plautus, Terrence and Tacitus instead of Cicero: in Mathematics, the difference is found in the grade of text-books used; in English, a composition was required of the Sophomore class every three weeks during the year and lectures were given during the second term on the growth of the language, whereas now the Freshman class studies Rhetoric and History of American Literature in addition to writing compositions, and the Sophomore Class, Language Study and English Literature. Two hours a week of French were then required in the Sophomore year, now there are required three hours a week of either Chemistry, Geology or Biology.

The difference in amount of work required in the Junior and Senior years is practically as great though the elective system that now prevails prevents a comparison of the subjects of study.

In 1857-58 an average of fourteen hours a week of recitations and lectures for four years were required for graduation, now an average of sixteen are required.

Probably the most marked difference in the courses of instruction, is the scope and number of the subjects of study that are now offered, as contrasted with the comparatively few subjects that were recognized as necessary or of sufficient importance to be given a place in the curriculum forty years ago.

The departments that have remained unchanged during this period, except by growth, are: Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Modern Languages and History. There were in 1857–58 four classes in Greek, in Latin and in Mathematics, amounting to ten and a half hours per week in Greek and in Latin, and twelve hours in Mathematics, including Natural Philosophy. The Greek department now comprises six classes with fifteen hours of instruction; in the Latin department there are nine classes with twenty hours of instruction; Mathematics has six classes amounting to twenty-one hours of instruction; in Modern Languages there are four classes in German and three in French, amounting to twenty-two hours, instead of two classes in French of two hours each; in History, in the place of four hours there are now twelve hours of the subject taught.

The departments of Rhetoric and Logic, and of Moral Philosophy, Metaphysics and Political Economy, have been re-arranged and we now have in their place the departments of English, Philosophy, and Social Science, with a decided extension of the scope of instruction and a large increase in the number of classes taught in each of the subjects.

Within the period under consideration the growth of the Sciences has been very rapid, and their value in collegiate training has been recognized by the University in the establishment of the departments of Chemistry, Physics, Geology, and Biology. The Sciences were represented in 1857-58 by the one department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; Natural Philosophy being included in the department of Mathematics. The bare mention of these four departments implies that the range and extent of scientific instruction in the University has been greatly enlarged; however, it may be well to add that provision has been made for the very important, and really essential, experimental instruction and practical work in these sciences, by building, fitting up and equipping the Chemical, Physical, Geological and Biological laboratories.

Another new department that has recently been added, is Pedagogy, which offers several courses of study, elective in the Junior and Senior years.

The differences above indicated may be briefly stated thus: the Academic Curriculum in 1857–58 comprised nine departments, with full professors in charge, offering twenty-two classes amounting to sixty-two hours a week; in 1897–98 there are thirteen departments, with a full professor at the head of each, and there are seventy-three classes being taught, with a total of one hundred and eighty hours of instruction a week.

A comparatively recent extension of the opportunities for culture and training at the University has been the organization of The Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, the Historical Society, the Shakspere Club and the Philological Club. These organizations hold monthly meetings, which are public, and students take part in the exercises as well as the professors.

The increase in the number of subjects of study has necessitated the arrangement of three courses of study leading to the bachelor's degree, namely: the Arts, the Philosophy and the Science courses. The amount of work and degree of excellence required are the same in each of the courses, and they are regarded as of equal rank and dignity.

It should be stated that in 1857-58 there were also the departments of Civil Engineering, and Chemistry applied to Agriculture and the Arts. These studies were pursued principally by students

taking a partial course, though to a limited extent they were allowed to be elected by candidates for the baehelor's degree.

Law was the only professional department connected with the University in 1857-58; now in addition to Law there are the departments of Medicine and Pharmacy. In each of the departments there are two years of instruction. For the proper instruction in Medieine a dissecting hall and a bacteriological laboratory have been provided. The department of Pharmaey also has a well equipped laboratory.

The larger number of departments implies an inerease in the teaching force. In 1857-58 the faculty and tutors numbered twenty; now there are thirty professors and instructors.

The University has greatly extended its usefulness by the establishment of a Summer School for teachers. The increasing numbers that have attended this school sinee its first session four years ago, amply prove the demand for it by the teachers of this and adjoining states.

1857-58——1897-98.

The following table, showing the number of students from each county of North Carolina, and from other states, for the two most prosperous years of the University, 1857-58 and the present year, will be found of more interest than is usually the case with statistical tables. The most gratifying faet is that, while in 1857-58 only 299 of the 461 students eame from our own State, there are now at the University 445 North Carolinians out of the total enrollment of 472(Dee. 15,1897). The number of those who come from other States is inereasing (27 this year), but no great increase can be expected, sinee most of the Southern States now have excellent institutions of learning within their own borders. This was not the ease before the war, when Alabama sent here, in 1857-58, 22 students, Louisiana 26, Mississippi 28, and Tennessee 35.

It should be remembered that some of the counties (Durham, for example,) did uot have separate existenee in 1857-58; also, that, for the present year, the figures cover only the first term.

	1897-'98	1857-'58		1897-'98	1857-'58
Alamanee,	7	6	Cleveland,	10	1
Alexander,	–	–	Columbus,	–	–
Alleghany,	–	–	Craven,	–	4
Anson,	7	4	Cumberland,	4	6
Ashe,	3	–	Currituck,	–	–
Beaufort,	2	3	Dare,	–	–
Bertie,	3	5	Davidson,	3	1
Bladen,	3	7	Davie,	1	2
Brunswick,	3	1	Duplin,	3	3
Buncombe,	19	1	Durham,	8	–
Burke,	3	–	Edgecombe,	9	8
Cabarrus,	3	5	Forsyth,	24	–
Caldwell,	1	1	Franklin,	3	7
Camden,	2	–	Gaston,	1	2
Carteret.	1	1	Gates,	4	6
Caswell,	1	11	Graham,	–	–
Catawba,	4	–	Granville,	6	14
Chatham,	3	10	Greene,	–	–
Cherokee,	1	–	Guilford,	15	13
Chowan,	1	2	Halifax,	5	10
Clay,	–	–	Harnett,	1	1
			Haywood,	6	–

	1897–'98	1857–'58
Henderson,	–	–
Hertford,	7	5
Hyde,	–	–
Iredell,	6	2
Jackson,	2	–
Johnson,	7	1
Jones,	2	–
Lenoir,	4	5
Lincoln,	3	1
Macon,	–	–
Madison,	2	–
Martin,	4	–
McDowell,	–	–
Mecklenburg,	19	2
Mitchell,	–	–
Montgomery,	1	2
Moore,	7	8
Nash,	4	3
New Hanover,	17	21
Northampton,	3	4
Onslow,	5	5
Orange,	42	17
Pamlico,	1	–
Pasquotank,	5	2
Pender,	–	–
Perquimans,	6	–
Person,	3	2
Pitt,	9	6
Polk,	1	–
Randolph,	3	4
Richmond,	3	5
Robeson,	3	7
Rockingham,	2	6
Rowan,	11	8
Rutherford,	3	2
Sampson,	13	4
Stanly,	–	–
Stokes,	1	2
Surry,	3	–
Swain,	1	–
Transylvania,	–	–
Tyrrell,	1	–
Union,	6	–
Vance,	7	–
Wake,	27	15
Warren,	1	7
Washington,	2	3
Watauga,	2	–
Wayne,	11	5
Wilkes,	–	2
Wilson,	13	3
Yadkin,	2	5
Yancey,	–	–
Total from N. C.,	445	299

FROM OTHER STATES.

	1897–'98	1857–'58
Alabama,	1	22
Arkansas,	–	3
District of Columbia,	1	–
Florida,	4	5
Georgia,	2	10
Iowa,	–	3
Kentucky,	–	2
Louisiana,	–	26
Mississippi,	–	28
New York,	–	1
Pennsylvania,	3	–
South Carolina,	4	8
Tennessee,	2	35
Texas,	–	9
Virginia,	10	10
	27	162
	445	299
Total,	472	461

THE ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS.

As the forms of this number of the RECORD have been printed at different times during December and January it has proved impossible to have in the articles uniform statements as to the number of students enrolled. This last form goes to press ten days after the beginning of the second term of the session and the number at present matriculated is 499, exclusive of all duplicates and of the Summer School. With the usual number matriculating between this and the end of the session the enrollment should approach 510.

DAVID GASTON WORTH MEMORIAL SERVICES AT THE UNIVERSITY.

A memorial service was held in the University Chapel on November 26, in memory of David Gaston Worth.

Rev. N. H. D. Wilson in the opening prayer made tender reference to the beautiful character of Mr. Worth—thanking God for the example given us of a life so upright, guileless and pure.

Dr. Manning spoke impressively of the great lessons taught by Mr. Worth's life. His life was one well spent—crowned by virtue, distinguished for integrity, honesty and purity. He was one who did his part nobly and did it well, and his life gives us the best lessons that human life can give.

Dr. Battle reviewed personally the incidents in Mr. Worth's college life—paying feeling tribute to the beauty of the character of the deceased. Dr. Battle had been intimately associated with both Mr. Worth and his father, Governor Jonathan Worth, and in his review pointed out how the good qualities of an upright father were reflected in the noble son.

Dr. Alderman spoke as follows:

Young Gentlemen of the University:

The death of David Gaston Worth of the Class of 1853, after some years of grievous sickness bravely borne, is now known to you all. The University pauses for an hour to-day in the work it has to do to contemplate this noble life, to catch a glimpse, through its unvarying course, of some of the enduring realities of life, to rejoice that he was of fellowship with us in the things of the mind, and to set him before the eyes of youth as yet another bit of gold in the garnered wealth of manly beauty and vigor falling to us always here, as a priceless heritage.

Well-born, well-reared, well-endowed, well-educated, David Gaston Worth entered upon life as one fit and worthy of success. He found his work immediately in what we are accustomed to regard, falsely enough, as the more toilsome and more mechanical employment of trade. For over a generation in the city of Wilmington he gave the strength of his brain, his energy, his character to the work of his choice, only laying it down under the stress of declining health.

It was my fortune to know Mr. Worth better, perhaps, than men of my age can usually know men of his.

I knew him in his home, so clear, so just, and withal so tender; I knew him in his great busi-

ness, zealous, farsighted, upright, honest as the day; I knew him in his church, humble, tolerant, heedful of every just cry of suffering or distress; I knew him in the councils of this University, silent and sagacious but with a touch of boyish love and sentiment for Alma Mater, lighting up as with a flame, the stern self-restraint of his character; I knew him in society, modest, approachable, kindly, lacking in forwardness but instant in good action, and impelling a wholesome respect and a trifle of awe by reason of the native dignity of the man, and a feeling that he had not uttered all of himself.

Knowing him thus and having in mind also our great roll, Graham, Mangum, Badger, Gaston,

Polk, Vance, Geo. Davis, *praeclara et venerabilia nomina*, I yet declare to you, young gentlemen, that this University has nourished on her broad bosom no worthier son, nor one who better used the time appointed him to live.

The spell of the world and the glamour and pride of it did not fall across his path, neither did any fevers of ambition fret and waste his well-ordered days.

Wealth came to him honestly won, children grew up around him worthy of his name, friends multiplied about him, duties came with power, and were not shirked.

Through the inevitable conflicts of life upon which we enter so often full of hope and belief and faith, and out of which we drop so soon disillusioned and weary and bitter, he had the strength to keep the first bloom of his youth quite unassailed, and even the power, at last, to look with calm untroubled eye, through the awful mystery of physical pain and anguish, at the glorious, distant scene. And this is why a whole State has watched with sympathy at the bedside of a simple gentleman adorning a private station, as a king might be proud to adorn his throne, and mourns his loss as the loss of one who illustrated in its highest form the dignity and majesty of republican citizenship.

We loved him here at the University as a mother might love a tender son who had not forgotten her in the day of his strength and the hour of her need. His hands were ever quick to serve us. You know full well what he did here. Almost to the end he would put aside his affairs and come to our annual festival—a welcome guest always—the latent humor of his nature twinkling in his eye, his strong features informed with pleasure as the quip and jest and happy memory went around the board.

He seemed happy here with the quiet happiness that men of his type feel—the happiness of duty done and the consciousness of it.

"Sweet as a lute at twilight blown."

Such was this strong, serious, gentleman who counted himself but little.

He did not dream that he had any fame, though fame had come while he yet lived; not indeed in noisy shoutings, but in silence of the soul. Now that he has gone from us, the people mourn and say, "a good man is gone," and again there is fulfilled the grand sweet Law of Service. "He that findeth his life shall lose it: and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it." It is a commonplace of thought that life is short and surely we all should know it, for it is taught everywhere in nature and life from the bright winged ephemera that flutter about in the golden sunshine after the spring rains, to the ever tolling bells and the nodding plumes of the black horses of death. Throughout all literature, too, swells the solemn imagery wherein life is likened to the flying cloud, the stuff of dreams, the tale that is told, the fleeing shadow and the vapor that vanisheth.

Abounding life such as runs in your veins and mine seeks ever to put this aside, to shut it from view and have none of it, but it is even so, young gentlemen, and those of us who stand here today in the pride of manly strength shall shortly, as time runs, be otherwhere as our noble friend is, and the little children now playing in the fields shall stand in our places doing the rough work of the world.

One may well ask then, what is the thing that shall endure alway and one may well answer, the clean, well spent life and hearty honest work.

The thing most worthy to be learned from the life of our comrade is this: there is dignity and even glory in all upright life however hidden from public gaze and any bit of good work into which heart and blood and nerve have gone is, by that token, immortal. If a man will but work, however various or lowly that work may be, whether upon the bare canvas, the unhewn stone, the human mind or heart or merely rough

labor of the hands, there shall come a splendor into his days and his work shall live.

The stranger passing through Memorial Hall where we have ranged our dead is shown this tablet and that and told, "here is the jurist. the statesman, the soldier or the ruler."

The tablet bearing the name of David Gaston Worth shall commemorate a Christian gentleman who lived the good life and did not ever fail in his work, and his fame shall vie with them all.

"In the vast Cathedral leave him
God accept him, Christ receive him."

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE REVISED.

It is pleasant to see again the *University Magazine*, whose publication was discontinued some years ago. It has now been revived by the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies, with the definite purpose of encouraging students in literary work. The editors have clearly in mind the importance of restricting, in large measure, the contributions to articles written by students. It happens too often that so-called college periodicals do not at all represent the literary effort of the student body, most of their contents being the work of faculty and alumni, who from maturer experience, are able to put forth more creditable publications. For that sort of periodical there is no real need anywhere; for the true *University Magazine*, there is a wide field of usefulness, and we wish it every success. The editors are: S. S. Lamb, '98, Editor-in-Chief; J. G. McCormick, '98; R. D. W. Connor, '99, and E. A. Abernethy, Medical, '99, chosen from the Philanthropic Society; J. K. Pfohl, '98; T. G. Pearson, '99, and P. C. Whitlock, '98, chosen from the Dialectic Society; W. S. Wilson, '99, Business Manager. and E. A. Abernethy Managing Editor. These gentlemen deserve praise for the excellence of the December number, No. 1 of Volume XV(New Series.)

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Superintendent M. C. S. Noble has been selected to take charge of the Summer School as the chair of Pedagogy has not yet been filled. Professor Noble has been connected with the Summer School since its inception and his talents and experience insure a successful session. Many of the arrangements for the summer session have already been completed.

PERSONALS.

John Lindsay ex-'95, now a student of surveying in Lehigh University, is editor-in-chief of the Lehigh Burr.

Dr. Charles Baskerville attended the meeting of the American Chemical Society held at Washington, D. C. Dec. 29th and 30th 1897.

Dr. F. P. Venable presented a paper on "The Atomic Weight of Zirconium" at the Washington meeting of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. J. W. Richmond, '58, St. Joseph, Mo., has published in pamphlet form an account of Chapter Sigma of Chi Psi, 1855–1861, of the University of North Carolina.

R. H. Mitchell '92 has been elected Professor of Science in the Public Schools of San Francisco. The position is a lucrative and important one.

Charles R. Turner, '95 who has been pursuing a course in dentistry at the University of Pennsylvania has been elected editor-in- chief of the Penn Dental Journal issued by the Department of Dentistry.

W. P. Cline '78, who had been stationed in Lexington, N. C., for a long time, went to Hickory N. C., in 1892 and in connection with others founded Lenoir College of the Lutheran Church. He is energetically engaged in building up this institution.

Henry Staton (Law '97) has formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Gibson and Staton, for the practice of law in New York City.

Tappan Adney '81–'82 has gone to the Klondike gold fields under the auspices of Harper's Weekly. He will write up the life there, illustrating his own articles.

Dr. Michael Hoke '93, captain of the foot-ball team of 1892 has settled in Atlanta for the practice of his profession. He has been elected professor of Pathology and Histology in the Atlanta Medical College.

Dr. Baskerville and Mr. F. W. Miller have an article in the American Chemical Journal for November on "The Action of Sulphuric Acid upon Mercury".

Solomon C. Weill '85, L. L. B. '86 has been elected to the New York Legislature from the Nineteenth Assembly District. He ran upon the Tammany Ticket.

Joseph B. Killebrew '56 has written a book upon the cultivation of Tobacco. He has held a position in connection with the Tennessee Centenial Exhibition, during the past summer and autumn.

Professor Collier Cobb began in the November number of the *Journal of School Geography*, Lancaster, Pa. a series of articles upon the Geography of North Carolina.

James Edgar West, of Waverley, Va., was elected Superintendent of Public Schools of Sussex County, Va. a few years ago. He afterwards located in Suffolk, Va., where he is now conducting a large General Insurance Agency. He is County Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, was a delegate from Virginia to the late Chicago Convention, and has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Legislature and for Congress in the Second Congressional District, but has never sought a nomination for either place. He is the youngest of the three West boys who entered the University in the eighties.

Professor Alexander has delivered a lecture upon Modern Greece before the Durham Graded School and will also lecture at Guilford College, Charlotte and Salisbury.

President Alderman has in the Educational Review for December a review of Sir Joshua Fitch's latest addition to the Great Educator Series—"Thomas and Matthew Arnold".

Professor Cain has revised and published a new edition of his "Treatise on Maximum Strains". This forms one of the Van Nostrand Science Series. This work has been reviewed. in a complimentary manner by the press and that a second edition has been called for gives evidence of the appreciation in which it is held.

Dr. Thomas Hume lectured at Oak Ridge Institute, Nov. 25, on Religion in Common Life and on Oliver Wendell Holmes: His Wit and Wisdom; at Oxford, Dec. 11, before Horner School on the Library Study of the Bible as a Help to its Devotional Study and before the Oxford Shakspere Club on Shakspere's Trilogy of The Ideal King. Dr. Hume attended the N. C. Baptist State Convention and took part in its deliberations. He was again elected President of the N. C. Baptist Historical Society.

MEETINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE PHILOLOGICAL CLUB.

The Philological Club met Tuesday, September 28th, 1897.

The following papers were read:

Political Authority and Language Extension. Mr. Linscott.

Roman Allusions in the Amphitruo of Plautus, Mr. Harrington.

Hans Sachs. Die Ungleichen Kinder Eva. Mr Toy.

The Philological Club met in the English

Lecture Room on Tuesday evening, October 26th.

The following papers were read:

Some Tests of a New Alliterative Theory. Mr. Harrington.

An English Charlemagne Romance—Str Ferumbras. Mr. Hume.

The Queens' Characters in Maria Stuart. Mr. May.

The Duke of the Three Hands, from the Lithuanian. Mr. Linscott.

The Philological Club met in the English Lecture Room on Tuesday evening, November 30th.

The following papers were read:

The Minimum Age for Holding the Office of Quæstor at Rome. Mr. Bynum.

A Plea for Liberty in Die Braut von Messina. Mr. Toy.

The Mabinogion and Grail Myth. Mr. Hume.

The Proverbs of the so-called Dionysius Cato. Mr. Harrington.

The Legend of Indra and Namuci. Mr. Linscott.

THE SHAKSPERE CLUB.

The first meeting of the Shakspere Club was held October 5th. Dr. Thos. Hume was elected President, Prof. W. D. Toy Vice-President, Mr. Samuel May Secretary and Mr. L. J. Bell Treasurer.

The following papers illustrating Shakspere's method of dramatizing history were read:

The Ideal King, Henry V. Mr. R. E. Follin.

The English Dramatist's Portrayal of French Character. Mr. C. R. Dey.

The Dissection of the Fat Knight, Falstaff. Mr. W. J. Brogden.

Ben Johnson's Boabdil Compared with Falstaff. Mr. P. D. Gold.

Politics and Religion in Shakspere. Dr. Thos. Hume.

The second meeting of the Shakspere Club was held November 5th.

The following papers were read:

Family Tree of Richard III. Mr. W. R. Thompson.

Historic Doubts relative to Richard III. Mr. L. J. Bell.

The Law of Moral Retribution in Richard III. Mr. P. H. Eley.

Papers from Messrs. Whitlock, Denson and Osborne were used in further illustration of these subjects.

The third meeting of the Shakespere Club was held December 7th.

The Marlowe programme was delayed by a selection called *The Feast of the Ass*, from an elaborate paper on *Balaam and the Ass, A Mystery Play*, read by Mr. J. K. Hair. This was supplemented by part of Mr. L. J. Bell's paper on *The Three Kings.* The other subjects were:

The Sources of Edward II. Mr. C. Denson.

Non-Dramatic Elements in Marlowe. Mr. P. D. Gold.

Comparison of Edward II. and Richard II. Dr. Hume.

Observations on Marlowe's Method. Messrs. Thompson and Dey.

THE ELISHA MITCHELL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society met Sept. 21st., 1897. 110th meeting.

The following papers were read:

Development of the Lateral Line. Mr. Wilson.

Notes from the Recent Meetings of the American and British Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Baskerville.

The Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society met October 19th. 111th meeting.

The following papers were read:

Determination of the Velocity of Projectiles. Mr. Gore.

A New Triassic Area. Mr. Cobb.

An Experiment on the Diffusion of Gases. Mr. Venable.

Some Gain and Loss to Chemistry. Mr. Baskerville.

112th meeting. November 23rd.

The following papers were read.

The Atomic Weight of Zirconium. Mr. Venable.

Some Novel Designs of High Speed Navigation. Mr. Gore.

Influence of High Altitude upon the Growth of Plants. (*With Exhibition of Specimens Collected in the Rocky Mountains by J. A. Holmes.*)Mr. Ashe.

THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The North Carolina Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting in Gerrard Hall Tuesday evening, Oct. 4th, 1897.

The following papers were read:

The Beginning of the Civil War in North Carolina. Mr. J. G. McCormick.

Sketch of Col. William Holland Thomas. Prepared by Judge A. C. Avery; read by Mr. McCormick.

Social Life of the University Students One Hundred Years Ago. Dr. Battle.

The next meeting was held Monday, November 8th.

Mr. J. G. McCormiek was eleeted Secretary of the Society to succeed Mr. W. C. Smith, resigned.

The following papers were read:

Sketch of Col. Louis Dickens Wilson. Mr. P. D. Gold, Jr.

The Early History of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies. Dr. Battle.

NECROLOGY.

Arrington, Thomas Mann. Born in Nash county. A. B. 1849. Member of the General Assembly of Alabama. Judge of the City Court of Montgomery, Ala. Died 1896.

Cameron, John Donald. Matriculated from Fayetteville 1839—'41. Lt. Col. C. S. A. Journalist at Hillsboro, Raleigh and Asheville. Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of North Carolina. Died in Asheville Deeember 9th, 1897.

Clingman, Thomas Lanier. A. B. 1832, *summa laude.* Born in Surry county 1816. Member of General Assembly of North Carolina, 1835. Lawyer. Removed to Asheville 1836. Representative in Congress 1843—1858, exeept one term. Senator United States 1858—1861. Colonel 25th N. C. Regiment C. S. A. Promoted Brigadier General. Wounded at Cold Harbor and at Petersburg 1864. Member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875. Author of "Speeches of Thomas L. Clingman," with explanatory eomments. Died November 3rd, 1897.

Coble, John Hamilton, Laurinburg. A. B. 1896. Teaeher of the Military Institute, Charlotte, N. C. Born August 28th, 1874. Died November 20, 1897.

Davidson, Samuel McComb. Matriculated 1867, from Charlotte, N. C. Teacher. Died November 10, 1897.

DeRossett, Armand John. M. D., Wilmington, N. C. Born 1807. The "Oldest Graduate;" Class of 1824. The oldest railroad director in America. Commission merehant. Treasurer of the Diocese of North Carolina and of East Carolina. Died Deeember 9th, 1897.

Nash, Henry Kolloek, Hillsboro, N. C. Born January 25, 1817. A. B. 1836. A. M. 1843. Lawyer. Representative in General Assembly of 1840. Twice nominee of the Whig party for Congress. Nominee for Elector on the Scott and Graham ticket. Died Novemvember 3rd, 1897.

Strong, George Vaughan. Born in Sampson county, 1827. A. B. 1845. LL. D. 1859. Lawyer. Settled in Goldsboro, N. C., and

then in Raleigh. Member of the Secession Convention of 1861. Confederate States District Attorney. Representative in the General Assembly. Judge of the Criminal Court of Wake County. Trustee of the University of North Carolina, and member of Executive Committee 1877—1889. Died October 10, 1897.

Worth, David Gaston. Born 1831 in Ashboro, N. C. A. B. 1853. Settled in Wilmington, N. C. Commission merchant. Trustee of this University and a liberal benefactor. Founder of the Worth prize in Philosophy. Died November 21, 1897.

NEW TABLET.

The following tablet has been placed in Memorial Hall:

Alfred Moore Scales. Born 1827. Died 1892. Matriculated 1845. LL. D. 1889. Member of General Assembly. Brigadier General C. S. A. Wounded at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Representative in Congress U. S. A. 1857—1859, 1855—1885. Presidential Elector 1860. Governor 1885—1889. Banker at Greensboro, N. C.

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As a matter of permanent record, both in the Library and office, the Registrar greatly desires one or more copies of the following issues of the University Catalogue: 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1835, 1836, 1842, 1843 and 1846.

Any reader who has a spare copy of any of these will confer a great favor by mailing it at once to the Registrar.

CHANGES OF ADDRESSES.

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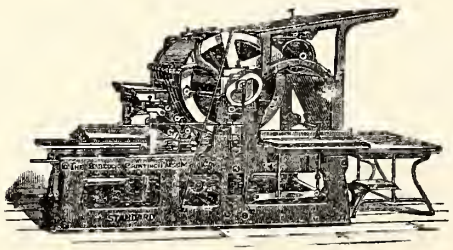

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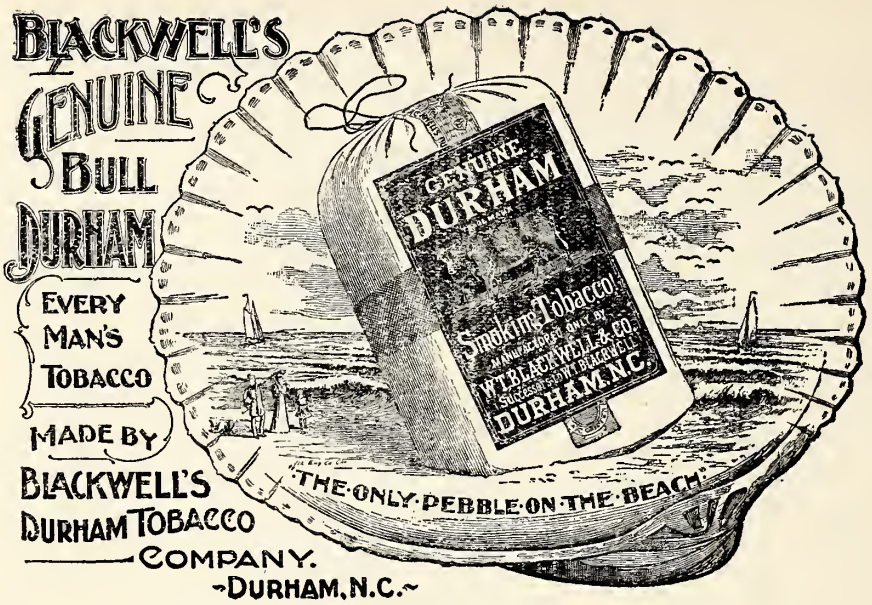

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THE UNIVERSITY RECORD.

University of North Carolina.

VOL 2., NO 3. CHAPEL HILL, N. C. APRIL, 1898.

Entered in the postoffice Chapel Hill, N. C., as second-class matter.

The Catalogue of the University for the session 1897-1898 has been published and the following interesting facts are drawn from its pages for the readers of the RECORD. The catalogue itself, a volume of 131 pages, will be mailed to any one making application to the Registrar, Mr. E. L. Harris.

The total number of matriculated students is 508. Of this number 377 are students in the Academic department, 87 in Law, 39 in Medicine, and 17 in Pharmacy. This includes 12 names counted twice, The summary by States gives 477 as the number from North Carolina, 11 from Virginia, four each from Florida, Pennsylvania and South Carolina, three from Tennessee, two from Georgia and one each from Arkansas, New York and the District of Columbia. To this number 508 the number of matriculates in the Summer School, or 185, is to be added.

The teaching force of the University is made up as follows: Full professors 18; assistant and associate professors 3; instructors 6; assistants 11 or a total of 38 for the regular University faculty. In the Summer School faculty there are 24. The other officers of the University number five. The University never before gathered together so large nor so strong a body of teachers and yet they are scarcely able to keep up with the demands made upon their time and energies by the large increase in the number of students.

It is interesting further to note the large number of students applying for advanced degrees and the increasing list of graduates of other colleges in attendance. While the distinctive work of the University should continue to be for its undergraduates, it must increase its facilities for higher special scholarly training and also develop its professional schools. The catalogue shows that these last were attended by 143 students during the current year.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA IN THE CIVIL WAR.

We continue in this issue the extracts from Dr. Weeks' valuable paper:

VIII. University Men in Military Service.

The above summary has given us a survey of the civil service rendered during the war by the alumni of the University of North Carolina. We have noted how completely they dominated the control of the State in 1861. We have seen that the representation of the University of North Carolina in the Confederate Congress was fair, but not extraordinarily large. We now come to the officers in the field.

The highest military rank held by a University man was that of Lieutenant-General. This was attained by Leonidas Polk under a commission dated Oct. 10, 1862. Gen. Polk was outranked in length of service only by Longstreet and Kirby Smith. He had been made Major-General on June 25, 1861; he was the second person to attain this rank, and of the 99 Major-Generals in the service, was, with one exception, the only man to attain this position without passing through the preliminary grade of Brigadier.

The University had one other son to attain the rank of Major-General. Bryan Grimes, commissioned Feb. 23, 1865.

Of Brigadier Generals she had thirteen:

George Burgwyn Anderson, commissioned June 9, 1862.

Rufus Barringer, commissioned June 1, 1864.

Lawrence O'Bryan Branch, commissioned Nov. 16, 1861.

Thomas Lanier Clingman, commissioned May 17, 1862.

Isham W. Garrott, commissioned May 28, 1862.

Richard Caswell Gatlin, commissioned July 8, 1861.

Bryan Grimes, commissioned May 19, 1864.

Robert Daniel Johnston, commissioned Sept. 1, 1863.

William Gaston Lewis, commissioned May 31, 1864.

James Johnston Pettigrew, commissioned Feb. 26, 1862.

Chas. W. Phifer, commissioned in the spring of 1862.

Matt Whitaker Ransom, commissioned June 13, 1863.

Alfred Moore Scales, commissioned June 13, 1863.

Among the staff appointments we find that the third Adjutant and Inspector General, R. C. Gatlin, was a son of this University. He was commissioned August 26, 1863, and in July, 1862, had been made a Major-General of N. C. S. T. The first assistant Adjutant General was J. F. Hoke (1861); the first Quartermaster General was L. O'B. Branch; the first Commissary General was Col. William Johnston. Matt W. Ransom was made a Major-General in 1863 and Col. John D. Barry was commissioned a Brigadier-General, with temporary rank, on the third of August, 1863.

In the medical department we find Dr. Peter E. Hines as the Medical Director of North Carolina troops. Dr. E. Burke Haywood, as surgeon of the General Hospital at Raleigh, and Joseph H. Baker was the first assistant Surgeon of North Carolina troops, commissioned in 1861. Other alumni rendered similar services to other states: Ashley W. Spaight was Brigadier-General in the service of Texas: Thomas C. Manning was Adjutant-General of Louisiana in 1863, with the rank of Brigadier: Jacob Thompson was an Inspector-General.

Should full information ever be obtained it will no doubt appear that there were other cases where alumni of this University served their States in high military capacity, although not forming a part of the regular army of the Confederate States.

When we come to the list of colonels and lieutenant-colonels their number is very large. There were furnished to the Confederacy by North Carolina: seventy-six regiments (besides thirteen battalions and a few other troops, making, perhaps, in all eighty full regiments.) Out of the seventy-six regular regiments we find that forty-eight had at one time or another a son of this University in the first or second place of command. The list includes forty-five colonels and twenty-nine lieutenant colonels. We are to remember also that all of the alumni of the institution did not serve with the North Carolina troops, and we must keep their record also in view. From the best sources obtainable, the catalogues of the Philanthropic and Dialectic

Societies, it seems that not less than sixty-three alumni attained the rank of colonel in the various regiments furnished by the different States to the Confederacy, and not less than thirty became lieutenant-colonels.

IX. THE ALUMNI IN BATTLE.

* * * When the war began the boys of the University rushed away to the struggle like men who had been bidden to a marriage feast. There was great vivacity of spirit, even gaiety of temper displayed, and Governor Swain was proud of their enthusiasm. But enthusiasm was not confined to the University. The residents of the village of Chapel Hill were among the earliest to enter the service. They had their representatives at Bethel. * * * Four companies were raised in Chapel Hill and vicinity during the war. Governor Swain is responsible for the statement that thirty of these volunteers fell in battle or died in hospitals. * * * Nor was enthusiasm and devotion to the call of duty confined to the village of Chapel Hill or to the students and alumni of the University of North Carolina. The University Faculty was not slower than the student body. * * * It contributed six volunteers, four were slain. We must add to this list the names of several others who had been in former years connected with the University in the capacity of tutors. Of the career of Jacob Thompson we have already spoken. We know also the military record of eight others at least: R. H. Battle, W. R. Wetmore, P. E. Spruill, T. C. Coleman, C. A. Mitchell, J. W. Graham, William Lee Alexander, and E. G. Morrow. Of these three, Spruill, Alexander and Morrow were slain. The total contribution of the faculty, past and present, of the University of North Carolina to the Confederate army was fourteen, of whom seven, or fifty per cent. were killed. * * *

I shall now give a few statistics of the Alumni. Were our University records more complete, we should no doubt find that in some instances the figures, which I shall give, would be raised much higher.

The University of North Carolina lost five of her sons at Shiloh, fuller records would probably double the number; she lost fourteen at Malvern Hill; nine at Sharpsburg, including Anderson and Branch who had both attained the rank of Brigadier. At Fredericksburg the University lost eight, and five at Chancellorsville. In the Gettysburg campaign, the highwater mark of the Confederacy, the University lost twenty-one. It is particularly to our credit to know that the regiment which sustained the heaviest loss of either side in a single battle during the war, was under the command of a University man. The 26th North Carolina had Z. B. Vance as its first colonel. He served until his election as governor in August 1862. He was succeeded by Harvey King Burgwyn, said to have been at the time of his election, the youngest colonel in the Confederate army and not twenty-one years of age.

"At Gettysburg," writes Col. W. F. Fox, a Federal officer, "the 26th North Carolina went into action with an effective strength which is stated in the official report as over 800 men (820). They sustained a loss, according to Surgeon General Guild's report, of 86 killed and 502 wounded, total, 588. In addition there were 120 missing, nearly all of whom must have been wounded or killed. The total loss of the regiment on the first day alone was eighty-six and three-tenths per cent. This loss exceeded by four per cent. the loss of the 1st Minnesota at Gettysburg, which amounted to eighty-two per cent. In the Franco-Prussian war the heaviest loss sustained by one regiment was forty-nine per cent. In the charge of the Light Brigade the loss was but thirty-six and seven-tenths per cent. Oh that the 26th North Carolina had a Tennyson to sing of its charge when no one had blundered! But this same brigade of Pettigrew, shattered as it was by the three days fighting, was one of the two to whom was given the post of honor in defending the rear of the army of Northern Virginia on its retreat from Pennsylvania, and it was on this retreat that the gallant Pettigrew was called to surrender his valuable life. Can this University desire more in the line of military distinction, than to have the distinguished honor of claiming Burgwyn and Pettigrew among her sons?

CONDITIONAL ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS.

The conditional enrollment of Freshmen is a recognized feature in the policy of the University for two reasons. In the first instance, can-

didates for admission and their parents, as well, often fail adequately to appreciate the necessity of thorough preparation for college and the disadvantage under which a student labors when he must make strenuous efforts to remove entrance conditions and, also, to do the work required in his Freshman year. So long as this false estimate of the necessity for thorough preparatory training shall prevail in any community, the practice of admission with conditions must be continued.

Again a college cannot be open only to young men who have had the advantage of a long and uninterrupted series of years at school and who enter free of conditions by the very force of their environment and of the high-school and academy which has afforded them scholastic backing. It is inevitable that there shall be in any community a certain proportion of men of maturity, character and purpose who are deficient to a limited extent in the requirements for admission maintained by the college. Many such candidates have had limited opportunities for securing preparatory instruction; not a few, in fact, may have completed their last year at school, delinquent in small degree only, the equivalent perhaps of a single term or less. It is the undeniable duty of a college to extend, to such men, an opportunity of proving themselves and to let their certification of manhood be equal in value, if it may, with the diploma of the school and academy. The conditional system makes it possible for such worthy students to win for themselves a sure place on the college rolls by overcoming the difficulties under which they enter. Certainly if this principle be sound in general, it has preeminent justification in the University by reason of the comparative meagreness of facilities for preparation in North Carolina.

If, however, the policy of conditional enrollment is to be of benefit to both student and institution, the safeguards must be many and sure. The student is admitted to the Freshman class on the *condition* that he remove all delinquences in the course of that year. Otherwise he must cease to be a candidate for a degree and the enrollment, made *conditionally*, should be taken from him. The rules of the University are well adapted to safeguard the system. They provide, first, that delinquents shall receive conditional grades at the close of each term and, second, that they may not continue with the work of Sophomore year until the conditions in that department have been removed. Hence no student may graduate so long as the conditional mark is upon the records, and he may, also, not continue his work in certain studies of the Sophomore year which are required for a degree.

It is only by the enforcement of these rules that conditional admission becomes a safe policy; in fact a vigorous observance is absolutely essential to the life of the University and the integrity and character of its degrees.

The method of the University in dealing with delinquents, as clearly dictated by the rules, is illustrated by the procedure in the Latin department. In September 117 candidates were admitted to Freshman work. Of this number 51 entered without conditions: 30 were delinquent in less than one term's work; 32, a full term's study and 4 only were conditioned to the extent of a full year of preparatory work. Every candidate, who was heavily conditioned, was accepted by reason of special circumstances.

Students are, also, encouraged to remove their delinquencies and examinations are held for that purpose once each month throughout the college year. During the present year 54 students have attended these examinations and have removed their conditions, wholly or in part.

At the end of each term, all delinqents receive grades followed by the letter C. The grades are recorded in this form and the conditional mark is not removed until the delinquent examinations have been satisfactorily passed. In addition to this check upon graduation without

the removal of delinquencies, a record of all conditions is preserved by the instructor and the University Registrar.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH.

The mother-tongue, and such a tongue as ours, speaks for itself and justifies that marked interest in methods of instruction and investigation in English, which, while it is comparatively new, now enlists and unites the scholars not only of England and America, but of Germany and the world. Our University has felt the impulse and has for many years offered full and carefully arranged courses.

If more general attention were paid in the preparatory schools to the requirements for admission the work of the large Freshman and Sophomore classes would be materially advanced. With the Freshmen a faithful attempt is made in teaching theme-writing to apply the methods resulting from the long discussion of experts. Under our one competent assistant the great class is divided into sections: theory and practice in composition are guided and stimulated by the accompaniment of the best American and English literature of the nineteenth century. Passing from the near and the familiar, the eighteenth century essayists and poets of the schools of Addison and Pope aid us in tracing the persistence of certain grammatical and rhetorical forms and noting the growth of literary modes of expression and this prepares the student for Old English and Historical Accidence, that rational and essential basis for all correct work in the idioms and structure of modern English. Elective classes in Anglo-Saxon offer three advanced courses in Historical Grammar and Comparative Philology, in which the primitive epic, like Beowulf, the old chronicles, the Gospels from Bede and Aelfric to Wiclif and Tyndale and the King James Version, the quaint sources of later epic and drama, are taught and the scientific treatment of etymology and comparative grammar is given through lectures and the highly improved text books. It is gratifying to note that some of our best work has been done on this line, graduate students having given two extra years to this specialty. The Early English Text Society of London helps here by a prize offered to the best student in Old English, an honor which has been granted to two men.

It is well to refer to the distinctive course in Essays and Orations for which the re-arranged earlier courses will now give better preparation. It deals directly with the best prose and by text and lectures seeks to discover the secret of style in Bacon and Macaulay and Carlyle, in Matthew Arnold and Burke and DeQuincy and to lead to the best constructive methods. The one lack here is that of assistants who shall supplement the professor in that criticism of individual students without which the best theory is ineffective We hail joyfully the occasional aid supplied by experts in Elocution and Expression. Recent experience has demonstrated its great practical value.

The Junior and Senior Courses in Poetics and in the History and Philosophy of Literature, while they are elective, are attended by a considerable proportion of students. The attempt is made to handle and enjoy the great literature itself before elaborate criticism and the history of its growth are approached. But in the advanced course the one method properly accompanies the other. The development of such a conception as The Idylls of the King is made to run parallel with the Theory of Poetry, the Principles of Literary Criticism and the History of the Life of our Period. Such work too is made the basis for Theses and Literary Composition. If we do not realize Lowell's demand for a special professorship of Shakspere, we yet give large space to the dramatic method of treating historical subjects, to the diction of plays, to the original sources and the different methods used in the Comedies and Tragedies of Shakspere.

Marlowe and Greene, Ben Jonson and others afford us comparative studies and the use of our best class-room work in the Shakspere Club induces more careful research and better attention to effective presentation of results. Some of this Shakspere literature has been favorably received in its printed form.

Sixteen courses in this department have been offered at different times, eleven last year. A review of the Catalogue will show that Milton and the novelists, Wordsworth and Browning, have their place, that the Classical and Romantic drama is discussed in Graduate courses, that special Seminary work is done on several lines and that the course in the Literary Study of the Bible treats Job, Isaiah and the Psalms, as we would study Homer and Virgil and the secular lyrics and aids in the more vivid appreciation of the inspired book.

Some day the most numerously attended department of the University will be properly housed, with suitable rooms for the professor and assistants arranged for concentration of work and mutual consultation and for the handling of books of reference, by special students in the literary seminary and the Shakspere Club. With the three different kinds of work to be done, there will be, there is even now, need of an increased force of instructors. Critical apparatus should be supplied, like the complete Bosworth-Toller Lexicon of Anglo-Saxon, the costly editions of older authors prepared by German and English scholars, double sets of Variorum editions of Shakspere, the English and Scottish Ballads by Child, the full Piers Plowman and Chaucer by Skeat and many others. We have reasons for encouragement as we move towards our ideal.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

President Alderman's report to the Board of Trustees, covering the period from September, 1897, to February, 1898, is of great interest. We regret that only the followiug extracts can be given here.

Teaching Force.

The teaching force consists of the President and seventeen full professors, three assistant professors, six instructors, eleven assistants; in the Summer School there are twenty-four instructors,—making a total of sixty-two instructors in all departments. The work of the department of Pedagogy was, after the resignation of Professor C. W. Toms, temporarily divided between Professor Williams and Instructor Smith, and Dr. E. T. Bynum was chosen for one year as associate professor of History and Political Science. The gentlemen of the faculty have been diligent and faithful in their labors, giving freely and enthusiastically of their time to all the services of the Institution, in and out of departmental work. A long experience in such matters assures me that no institution in the South is served by a more skilful, earnest and harmonious group of scholars.

Students.

The total number of persons receiving instruction in the University has been 685. Exclusive of all duplicates and of those attending the Summer School, there have been regularly enrolled 508 students. This enrollment exceeds by forty-seven the largest enrollment in all of our history of one hundred and three years of actual work, and exceeds by one hundred last year's enrollment. These student are sub-divided as follows:—

	A.B.	PH.B.	S.B.	LITT.B.	OPT.	TOTAL
First Year,	29	75	33	—	42	179
Second "	21	32	13	—	23	89
Third "	32	13	7	—	2	54
Fourth "	18	8	11	1	1	39
	100	128	64	1	68	361
Graduate Students,						15
						377

Law,	87	
Medicine,	39	
Pharmacy,	17	143
Total Enrollment, (less duplicates),		508

ATTENDANCE ANALYZED.

Eighty-five counties in North Carolina are represented, the largest representations being from Orange, 43; Forsyth, 28; Wake, 27; Mecklenburg, 19; Buncombe, 19; New Hanover, 18; Guilford, 16; Sampson, 13; Wilson, 13; Rowan, 11; Cleveland, 10. The following counties have not been represented: Alexander, Clay, Columbus, Currituck, Dare, Greene, Hyde, Macon, McDowell, Pender, and Transylvania. The increase of the professional schools in numbers from 109 to 143 is very hopeful. In 1857-58, the ante-bellum high-water period, 461 students were drawn from every Southern State, and those from North Carolina numbered only 299, or 63 per cent. of the whole. The conditions have changed. State universities have multiplied and strengthened, and the University must look to its own state for support and service. About 477 of the present students are North Carolinians a larger percentage, according to government statistics, than is shown by any other State University in America. Who shall say that the University is not nobly fulfilling its mission to its own state? 309 students, or 76 per cent. of all academic students, are pursuing the regular courses leading to the degrees of A. B., Ph. B., S. B., and Litt. B. The 68 optional students are largely those whom misfortune or poverty has denied the privilege of careful academic preparation, and who nevertheless seek to get some fitness for life by the study of such subjects as they may be able to pursue. The average age of the Freshman class is 18 years. 120 Freshmen are the sons of farmers, though all classes are represented.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN.

Five young women have been enrolled in the University this year: one a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the graduate department; another, a graduate of Guilford College, in the A. B., course of the Senior class; and three in the higher work of the optional courses. All these young women have done unusually skilful work in the more difficult subjects, like higher mathematics of which two of them have made a specialty. Their presence at the University has demonstrated the entire feasibility of young women of maturity taking our higher courses,

COMPARISON WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The enrollment of 508 places the University as the very first in number of academic students in the entire South. It is surpassed in its totals only by Tulane, Vanderbilt, and the University of Texas, and in every case this is due to large professional schools of Law, Medicine and Pharmacy situated in large cities. The incomes of all these institutions exceed, and in some cases greatly exceed, our income. They need from $100,000 to $150,000 per annum for the purposes of a great university. On less than $50,000 from all sources this University accomplishes its great work. These facts excite wonder in other States, and they constitute a noble record of public service. But for the generous foresight and wisdom of the General Assembly of 1897 in increasing the annual appropriation by $5,000, we should not be able to do what we are doing.

STANDARDS.

Our standard of admission was never higher, and our standard of graduation never so high. Our curriculum is broader than ever before, by four full departments, three professional schools, fifty-one classes, and 118 hours of instruction a week. We shall always be on the watch for the moment to raise our standards of admission, and we shall even more jealously guard our standard of graduation, which is the

vital point; but we must not put our usefulness and power out of the reach of the people. Straining every nerve and making use of every opportunity, the University only needs more generous endowment to make it one of the really great factors in this country for the development of manhood, conservation of truth, and for the scattering of it among men.

The Student Body.

In spite of delinquencies here and there, the student body has most admirably maintained its reputation for good work, good behavior, and manly loyalty to the best interests of the University. I have nothing but praise for the spirit of moral strength that prevails among them. My general policy is a minimum of rules, insistence upon essentials, no compromise with vice, freedom in non-essentials, sympathy and co-operation in all student activities,—musical, dramatic, journalistic, scholarly, athletic, and careful supervision of all departments.

Athletics.

The game of foot-ball has been subject to some criticism. It is a rough game and has to be carefully watched to prevent its increase in roughness. All students are examined and, if the doctor or the parent objects, are not allowed to play. The game has many splendid qualities. It is a scientific game. It demands the quick eye, the steady nerve, the stout heart, the ready brain, the resolute purpose, and large self-restraint and self-repression. It suits the stuff in our Anglo-American blood, and calls out that display of endurance, wholesome aggressiveness, and power to act quickly and surely in an emergency that helps to make a man. Some good active sport is absolutely necessary for the happiness and government of large numbers of young men in the isolation of college life. You cannot arbitrarily choose games for men. There is some risk from injury, as there is in all manly sports. Every safe-guard is thrown around the game. Of the 28 men most actively engaged in the games, 23 did very creditably in their scholastic work. There has not been in the whole University a single serious case of sickness this year.

Professional Schools.

One hundred and forty men have attended the three professional schools. The Law School has been singularly prosperous. It is possible to make it the foremost school in the South, south of Virginia. It is earnestly recommended that an instructor be provided to assist in this department. The School of Medicine, since its expansion to a two years' course, has grown greatly in numbers and effectiveness. The School of Pharmacy has closed its first term with brilliant success. The most important side department of the University, the Summer School, starting in 1895 with 60 pupils, enrolled last year 185 from this and other States. It is maintained without extra appropriation by the State. It offers to ambitious teachers the best instruction in their work, constitutes a valuable link between the University and the public and the private preparatory schools, and should be generously maintained.

Commons Hall.

The problem of furnishing good, wholesome food to growing youths engaged in study is one of the greatest problems we have to meet. I am glad to state that Commons Hall seems to have overcome the many obstacles in its way, and to have taken a real hold upon our life. One hundred and forty students eat at Commons daily. The patronage has enabled it to pay expenses, to maintain and even enlarge its outfit.

Improvement of Grounds.

A handsome new hotel is to be built by Mr. W. G. Peckham, of New York, upon the site of the old Chapel Hill Hotel. The contract calls for completion in May.

I have thought it wise to have some care for the beautiful grounds of the University, and to check the tendency to decay and unthriftiness

that so soon shows itself in large institutions struggling with narrow incomes. The following improvements have been made: A greatly improved water works system, furnishing from 10,000 to 15,000 gallons per day; remodelling of recitation rooms; new and attractive well house; entrance to South Building; pagoda opposite Memorial Hall for water works: improvement in walks. The Alumni Building is in process of erection, and the corner stone will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on June 1, 1898.

Gifts to the University.

The following gifts have been made to the University during the fall term: Three hundred and thirty valuable books, by Capt. Francis T. Bryan and others: a full set of *Harper's Weekly*, by Mr. J. S. Carr, Jr.: a portrait of Dr. Deems, by Mrs. J. R. Faison; the Wilson prize, by Hon. W. L. Wilson.

Religious Influences.

I do not need to urge constant thought about the religious and moral welfare of the young men gathered at the University. They are the hope of the State, and of all their getting, spiritual and moral earnestness and purpose are the things to be desired. The Young Men's Christian Association is one of the most vigorous and helpful organizations in the institution, and the pastors and professors are always full of enthusiasm and zeal in works of a religious nature. Isolation and village conditions, however, suggest the need of more frequent contact by the student body with the strong men who uphold and stand for the religious life. I ask that the following gentlemen be elected Preachers to the University for this term: The Reverend Doctors Robert Strange, L. B. Turnbull, C. W. Byrd, and J. W. Carter; each of them to spend a week at the University, preaching to the students on Sunday evening, lecturing on Wednesday evening, conducting Chapel exercises each morning, and attending the devotional meetings of the Y. M. C. A. They will also meet for private conference students who wish to talk with them. The gentlemen named have responded to this movement with enthusiasm and quick appreciation of the great possibilities of the work that may be done by them.

Income of the University.

The total income of the University, from the appropriation, tuition and fees, invested funds, and escheats, is $49,301. Thirty eight students have been aided by loans from the Deems fund.

Reports of Professors.

The reports of the professors, submitted herewith, contain an accurate statement of the life of the University, and set forth in detail its operations and its needs. A statement of the petitions from the several departments looking to proper expansion, etc., is appended to this report. These requests are for equipment and necessary apparatus, assistance in overcrowed departments, and additions to salaries of valuable instructors. It is vital that every department should have such yearly accessions to its equipment as to induce the feeling of progress and hopefulness. I recommend that the sum of $1400 be annually set aside for this purpose, to be allotted by the visiting committee according to its wisdom.

Leave of Absence.

I respectfully request that the action of the Executive Committee in granting me a leave of absence for three months from February 5, be ratified by the Board of Trustees. It is my desire to spend this time in Europe, and in such a way as to promote the larger interests of the University. I ask, if you shall see fit to grant this request, that Professor J. W. Gore be made Dean of the Faculty, with the powers of the Executive in my absence.

(The figures in this report have been altered to accord with the catalogue which appeared after the report was made.)

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

The announcements of the Summer School have been sent out. The session of the school lasts from June 21 to July 19, 1898.

The list of the faculty and the courses of instruction have been received too late for extended notice in this issue of the RECORD. Among the instructors we note Prof. W. C. A. Hammel of the Maryland State Normal School; Dr. Edward S. Joynes of South Carolina College; Prof. Austin C. Apgar of the New Jersey State Normal School; Miss Mary A. Bryant of Ogontz School, Penn.; Prof. W. H. Mace of Syracuse University, N. Y.; and Superintendent J. M. Coughlin of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

The courses of instruction offered are most attractive and will prove very helpful to all teachers of the State who can attend. The cheap rates of transportation and very reasonable board put the advantages of this school within the reach of most of our teachers.

THE COMMENCEMENT.

The attention of the Alumni is called to the program of the commencement exercises which is printed below. The University extends a most cordial invitation to all of her sons to attend these exercises. There is much in them to interest every alumnus. The laying of the corner stone of Alumni Hall will be made an especial feature. It is a gift to the University from her loyal and loving sons, and the ceremonies promise to be peculiarly impressive. This beautiful building will be the chief ornament of the campus and will be the pride and glory of the University, binding her to those whom she has trained and sent forth to their work. Enough progress in the building has already been made to assure its reaching the second story by commencement, thus giving a good idea of its grace and beauty of outline.

The address of Hon. Hannis Taylor, late Minister to Spain, and one of the prominent alumni, will be of exceptional interest, and the address of Judge Fuller before the Law Class is a most felicitous addition to the attraction of these closing days of the session.

The reputation of Dr. Tillett, who delivers the baccalaureate sermon, insures a scholarly, forceful and impressive inauguration of the exercises of the week.

The handsome new hotel is rapidly nearing completion and will afford ample accommodation for guests.

The University bids you come back once more to the old groves and halls and see how she is growing in strength and beauty and fullness of equipment as her field of work and and usefulness widens.

PROGRAM OF COMMENCEMENT.

SUNDAY, MAY 29TH.

11:00 A. M. Baccalaureate Sermon by the Rev. Wilbur F. Tillett, D. D., of Vanderbilt University.

MONDAY, MAY 30TH.

11:00 A. M. Address before the School of Law, by the Hon. Thomas C. Fuller, LL. D., of Raleigh.

8:00 P. M. Anniversary meeting of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies in their Halls.

TUESDAY, MAY 31ST.

9:00 A. M. Senior Class forms in front of Memorial Hall and marches to the Chapel for prayers.

9:30 A. M. Meeting of the Board of Trustees in Person Hall.

12:00 M. Senior Class-Day Exercises. 1. Presentation. 2. Cheering the Building. 3. Exercises around the Davie Poplar.

8:00 P. M. Representatives of the Philanthropic and Dialectic Literary Societies.

10:00 P. M. Reception in Commons Hall by the President and Faculty.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1ST.

9:30 A. M. Meeting of the Alumni Association in Gerrard Hall.

11:15 A. M. Academic Procession forms in front of Gerrard Hall.

11:30 A. M. Commencement Exercises in Memorial Hall:

Orations by the Commencement Orators of the Senior Class.

12:30 P. M. Address by the Hon. Hannis Taylor, LL. D., of Mobile.

1:15 P. M. Conferring Degrees, Announcement of Honors, Prizes, and Appointments.

4:00 P. M. Laying of Corner Stone of Alumni Building. 1. Masonic Ceremonies. 2. Presentation of Building on behalf of the Alumni by the Hon. Julian S. Carr, '61.

Response on behalf of Trustees by the Hon. Francis D. Winston, '79.

8:00 P, M. Dramatic Club.

THE GEORGIA-NORTH CAROLINA DEBATE.

The second annual public debate between the Universities of Georgia and North Carolina took place in Gerrard Hall on Friday, March 4th. The debaters were Messrs. Upshaw and Roberts, of Georgia, on the affimative: and Messrs. E. K. Graham, of Charlotte, and W. J. Brogden, of Goldsboro, on the negative. The query was: "Resolved that the United States annex Hawaii." Mr. H. A. London, of Pittsboro, presided, and the judges were Judge Montgomery of Raleigh, Judge H. G. Connor of Wilson, and Hon. F. A. Woodard of Wilson.

The debate was decided in favor of North Carolina. Judge Montgomery, in giving the decision of the judges, said that while the Georgia debaters excelled in oratory, those from North Carolina won by the strength of their arguments and other excellencies in debate.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University was held in the Governor's office at Raleigh at 12 M., January, 27th, last.

Present, Governor D. L. Russell, presiding, and Messrs. C. T. Bailey, R. H. Battle, F. H. Busbee, Bennehan Cameron, John S. Cunningham, Claude Dockery, W. G. Elliott, F. W. Hancock, T. S. Kenan, R. H. Lewis, P. B. Means, Fred Philips, J. A. Ramsey, N. A. Ramsey, and W. T. Whitsett. President Alderman was also present.

The report of the Treasurer of his receipts and disbursements in detail, with schedule of the assets of the invested funds, was submitted; and the President of the University then submitted his report with those of the Professors in the several departments, which were ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the Board.

Professor Marcus C. S. Noble, of Wilmington, was unanimously elected Professor of Pedagogics, to begin his duties with the next college year, September 1st, 1898.

The following ministers were elected University Preachers for this term: Rev. Robert Strange, D. D., of Wilmington; Rev. L. B. Turnbull, D. D., of Durham; Rev. C. W. Byrd, D. D., of Asheville; Rev. J. W. Carter, D. D., of Raleigh, each to preach at the University for one week, and conduct services in the Chapel and at devotional meetings with the Y. M. C. A., etc.

The salaries of some of the Instructors for the coming year were increased.

A recommendation that an assistant instructor be employed in the department of Law was referred to the Committee on Visitation, with instructions to report at the meeting of the Board in June.

An appropriation of $200.00 was made in the Geological department, for the equipment of the Museum, and an appropriation of $100.00 for the purchase of an induction coil, etc., for the X-ray machine at the University.

It was resolved that a sum not exceeding $1500.00 be set aside, annually, for appropriation among the different departments, for books, apparatus, equipment, etc., on the recommendation of the Visting Committee, after consultation with the President and Faculty.

The leave granted the President by the Executive Committee to visit Europe during the current session for about three months, was approved by the Board; and Prof. J. W. Gore was

on motion elected Dean of the Faculty during the President's absence.

It was resolved that it be referred to the Faculty to consider whether Psychology shall hereafter be one of the studies required for graduation.

The following were elected the Executive Committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. B. Andrews, R. H. Battle, Marion Butler, J. S. Carr, J. W. Graham, T. S. Kenan, R. H. Lewis, V. S. Lusk, and J. W. Wilson.

The Board of Trustees confirmed the election of the Commencement officers as follows:

Marshals: Mr. Edmond N. Patterson, of the Di Society, Chief; Messrs. J. R. Carr, Francis M. Osborne, Thomas Hume, Jr., Robert G. Kittrell, Jesse K. Dozier, Junius D. Grimes, Assistants.

Commencement Speakers: Rev. Dr. W. F. Tillett, Preacher of the Baccalaureate Sermon; Hon. Thos. C. Fuller, LL. D., to address the Law Class; and Hon. Hannis Taylor, LL. D., Commencement Orator.

NECROLOGY.

BRUCE, CHARLES. Matriculated from Halifax county, Virginia. A. B., 1845. Planter. Captain C. S. A. Died October, 1896, in Charlotte county, Va.

HAYES, WILLIAM JAMES. Charlotte. A. B., 1842. Physician. Born January 7th, 1821. Died February 11th, 1898.

MCMILLAN, ANDREW. A. B., 1840. Presbyterian minister. Died in Laurinburg, February 9th, 1897.

SASSER, LEWIS LAFAYETTE. 1880–'81. Matriculated from Wayne county. Born January 16th, 1868. Died a resident of Smithfield February 24th, 1896. Physician.

WATSON, JOHN WILLIAM BRYAN. Johnston county. Matriculated 1828. State Senator. Planter. Presidential Elector. Born September 19th, 1811. Died Janury 21st, 1897, in Raleigh.

WESTON, BRYAN WHITFIELD. Matriculated from Georgia. B. S., *cum laude*, 1897. Mining engineer. Died near Charlotte, February 6th, 1898.

WHITAKER, MATT. Matriculated from Enfield, 1838–'40. Died March 3rd, 1898, at Littleton. Physician.

WILLIAM DUDLEY FERGUSON. 1860–'61. Matriculated from Pickens, Ala. Born November 20th, 1840. Died February 20th, 1898, in Tuscaloosa. He left the University to enter the Confederate States Army.

TRUSTEES OF U. N. C.

BLACK, WILLIAM SAMUEL, D. D. Born in South Carolina, August 31st, 1836. Died in Littleton, N. C., August 4th, 1897. Chaplain 26th S. C. Regiment C. S. A. Editor of Raleigh *Christian Advocate*. Member of the General Conference M. E. Church, South. Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum. Presiding Elder. Trustee, 1889—'97.

FINGER, SIDNEY MICHAEL. Newton. Born May 24th, 1837. Died December 26th, 1896. A. B. Bowdoin College. Major C. S. A. Principal Catawba College. State Senator and Representative. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1884–'92. Manufacturer. Trustee 1885–'92.

PRITCHARD, THOMAS HENDERSON. Born in Charlotte February 8th, 1832. Died a resident of the same city May 23rd, 1896. Pastor of Baptist churches in Raleigh, Wilmington, Louisville, Ky., Charlotte. President of Wake Forest College. D.D. (U.N.C.), U. of N. C. Trustee 1885–'96.

TATE, SAMUEL MCDOWELL. Morganton. Born September 6th, 1830. Died June 25th, 1897. Colonel C. S. A. President Western North Carolina Railroad Company. State Representative. U. S. Bank Examiner. State Treasurer 1892–'94. Trustee 1881–'97.

OLD CATALOGUES WANTED.

As a matter of permanent record, both in the Library and office, the Registrar greatly desires one or more copies of the following issues of the University Catalogue: 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1835, 1836, 1842, 1843 and 1846.

Any reader who has a spare copy of any of these will confer a great favor by mailing it at once to the Registrar.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

It would be of great value to the President of the University if every former student of the University will get into the habit of writing him at once any change of post-office address of himself or of any former student of which he may by any means know. A postal card and two minutes time will give a vast amount of information of a most useful sort. It is the aim to keep an accurate roll of every student of the University, where he is, and what he is doing. Will you help along that line *right now.*

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THE UNIVERSITY RECORD.

University of North Carolina.

VOL 2., NO 4. CHAPEL HILL, N. C. JUNE, 1898.

Entered in the postoffice Chapel Hill, N. C., as second-class matter.

This number completes the second volume of the University Record. The venture may be safefy said to be now on a successful basis. The ill-starred Alumni Quarterly lasted for two issues only, having made too pretentious a start. The Record has profited by its experience and attempted to fill the same sphere in an humbler and less costly way. The wisdom of this course is clear and the future of the Record is promising.

Many kind and appreciative letters have been received from our subscribers and the thanks of the committee are returned for these cheering words. They give new strength to those who have this work in hand and just such encouragement is needed to assure them that their labor is not in vain. Only one letter has been received asking that the subscription be discontinued. We earnestly hope that a great many more of the alumni will become subscribers and enable us to enlarge and improve the Record.

This number is devoted largely to the events of commencement week. Much of its space is therefore taken up with a description of what was said and done during the closing days of the session. It is a subject of regret that a much fuller report of the speeches cannot be made so that those who were absent might participate in the pleasure of those who attended commencement.

Closing the Record of the year, a brief summary is given of the work of various University organizations, athletic, dramatic and others. A final extract is also given from Dr. Weeks' pamphlet on the Alumni in the Civil War. Our limits as to space have forced us to leave out much that is of interest and importance in this pamphlet.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA IN THE CIVIL WAR.

We continue in this issue the extracts from Dr. Weeks' valuable paper:

It has been ascertained that 312 of the students and graduates of this University lost their lives in the Confederate service. Taking the membership of the Dialectic and Philanthropic societies as representing the total matriculation in the University for any given period, it will be found that there were matriculated in the University in the forty-three years, 1825 to 1867 inclusive,* just 2929 persons. Out of these we know that 190, at least, had died before the war began. This will leave 2739 possible living alumni, (matriculates and graduates), of the Institution. Out of this number, 2739, we know that 312, or 11.39 per cent, lost their lives in the Confederate service.

It will perhaps never be accurately known how many saw service. Of the 2739 matriculates mentioned above as probably alive in 1861, we know that 1078, or 39.35 per cent. of the total enrollment of the University for the forty-three years, 1825-1867, were in the Confederate army.

It will give us a clearer conception of the immense energy displayed by this University, to compare its losses with the losses of some other institutions. The University of Virginia Memorial gives the number of students of that institution who were killed, as 198. Professor Trent estimates that there were perhaps 300 killed in all, and that twenty-five per cent of its students saw service in the C. S. A. The number of students of the Virginia Military Institute reported as killed, was 171. I have found no figures for other Southern institutions. Of northern institutions we find that all contributed more or less of their graduates to the army of the Union. Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, had 226 students who served in that army. Of its regular graduates living, and not beyond the age for military service, twenty-six per cent were in the army. The average of service for the New England colleges, was 23 per cent; Yale leads the list with twenty-five per cent. Between 1825 and 1864, 1384 students received the degree of A. B. from the University of North Carolina; of these, we know that 537, or nearly forty per cent., were in the service of the Confederate States.

But this comparison is unjust to the University of North Carolina, for I have mentioned already the enthusiasm with which her students rushed away to battle without finishing their work. There were eighty members of the Freshman class of 1859-1860. But a single one (Titus W. Carr), remained to complete his studies and he was rendered unfit for service by feeble health. The class of 1860 had eighty-four members; two of them died in 1860; of the remaining eighty-two, it seems from the evidence at hand, that eighty entered the Confederate service; of these 80, 23, or 28.75 per cent were killed. Tnere were few graduates the next year. Five members of the faculty had gone as we have already seen. The halls of the University, which had presented such a scene of bustling activity a few years before, were now almost deserted.

*This date has been taken because a number of ex-soldiers pursued studies in the University after the war was over.

ATHLETIC RECORD DURING 1897-1898.

Foot Ball.

The foot ball team during the past fall was made up of the following students:—

Ends—Kluttz, W. L., White, W. E., Osborne, and Coxe.

Tackles.—Bennet, F., Shull, S. E. Turner.

Guards.—Cromartie, Borland, and Abott.

Center.—Cunningham, H. B.

Quarter Back—Rogers, F. O.

Backs.—Collins, P. C., and MacRae, J., right half. Howell, Buxton, Graves, left half. Belden, A. W. (Capt.) full.

Record of Games.

Oct. 2, at Chapel Hill, U. N. C. 40: A. & M. 0.

Oct. 9, at Chapel Hill, U. N. C. 16, Guilford 0.

Oct. 22, at Chapel Hill, U. N. C. 24, Greensboro 0.

Oct. 25, U. N. C. 28; Clemson 0.

Oct. 30 at Danville, Va., U. N. C. 0; V. P. I. 4.

Nov. 4, at Sewanee, Tenn., U. N. C. 12; U. of S. 6.

Nov. 6, at Nashville, Tenn., U. N. C. 0; Vanderbilt 31.

Nov. 8, at Knoxville, Tenn., U. N. C. 16; U. of T., 0.

Nov. 9, at Asheville, N. C., U. N. C. 14: Bingham School, 0.

Nov. 25, at Richmond, Va., U. N. C. 0; U. of Virginia, 12.

RECORD OF SEASON.

Games won, 7.

Games Lost, 3.

Mr. W. A. Reynolds. of Princeton, was the coach and Warren L. Kluttz, '99, manager, with Jones Fuller, Law, as assistant manager.

BASE BALL.

The following constituted the base ball team:

Catchers.—Graves, E., Gwaltney.

Pitchers.—Lawson, R., Williams, R., Tate, J.

Basemen.—Winston, R. E., first; Belden, A. W., second; Hume, J., third.

Short Stop—Woodard, G.

Fielders.—McKee, J.. left field; Rogers, F. O. center; Lawson and Williams, right field.

Substitutes.—Hines, Ashe.

RECORD OF GAMES.

March 11, at Chapel Hill, U. N. C. 9: William Bingham School, 1.

March 19, at Chapel Hill, U. N. C. 8; Oak Ridge, 2.

March 23, at Chapel Hill, U.N.C. 6, Trinity, 0.

March 25, at Chapel Hill, U. N. C. 28, Wake Forest, 1.

April 2, at Wake Forest, U. N. C. 7; Wake Forest, 1. (7 innings.)

April 5, at Chapel Hill, Lafayette 19; U. of N. C. 9.

April 6, at Chapel Hill, U. N. C. 9; Lafayette, 7.

April 11, at Winston, U. N. C., 20; Johns Hopkins University, 0.

April 16, at Chapel Hill, U. N. C. 10; Harvard University, 10.

April 20, at Chapel Hill, U. N. C. 14: Oak Ridge, 2.

April 30, at Durham, Trinity 9; U. N. C. 4.

May 7, at Durham. U. N. C. 11; Trinity 2 (6 innings.)

RECORD OF SEASON.

Games won, 9.

Games lost, 2.

Games tied, 1.

Mr. W. A. Reynolds was coach, Mr. R. H. Lewis, '98, was manager with Junius E. Caldwell, '99, assistant manager.

The two teams ended the season with all debts of the General Athletic Association paid.

THE UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC CLUB.

During the year, the University Dramatic Club has produced two plays, one in December, the other in April. The first, *London Assurance*, by Boucicault, was presented in Chapel Hill, Tarboro, Wilson. and Wilmington with the following cast:—

Sir Harcourt Courtley—G. B. Pond.
Charles Courtley—R. H. Graves.
Dazzle—R. S. Busbee.
Max Harkaway—S. May.
Dolly Spanker—R. M. Rawls.
Mark Meddle—W. G. Cox.
Cool—I. F. Harris.
Solomon Isaacs—W. G. Cox.
Martin—A. Staton.
James—I. F. Harris.
Lady Gay Spanker—R. E. Follin.
Grace Harkaway—G. L. Myers.
Pert—A. Staton.

The second, *A Modern Ananias*, was presented

in Chapel Hill, Winston, Salem, Greensboro and Reidsville, with the following cast:—

Lysander Lyon, M. D.—With a vivid imagination—R. S. Busbee.

Col. Lyon—With a forgiving disposition. Lysander's uncle—G. B. Pond.

Derby Dashwood—With a Piccadilly accent; Lysander's class-mate—R. E. Follin.

Francisco—With an elastic conscience; Lysander's valet—P. S. Cotton.

Baby—With the soubriquet of "Little Tootsy-wootsy," Lysander's step.daughter—W. A. Reynolds.

Nellie Goldengate—With a fickle fancy; the Colonel's ward—R. M. Rawls.

Prudence Mayflower—With New England notions; Nellie's friend—G. L. Myers.

The officers of the Club are:—

S. May—Director and Stage Manager.

R. E. Follin—Business Manager.

G. D. Vick—Assistant Bnsiness Manager.

NOTES.

Dr. Wm. B. Phillips has in the American Manufacturer for April an article upon the "Alabama Coal in By-product Ovens." Also in the American Chemical Journal forMarch an article on the "Commerical Analysis of Bauxite."

We have received from Dr. R. S. Woodson, now a captain the Medical Department of the United States Army at New Orleans, La., a pamphlet published by him on the "Serum Diagnosis of Yellow Fever."

Judge Walter Clark, '64, has issued in pamphlet form a series of addreess and articles published during April—July, 1897. This includes addresses before the University College of Medicine, Richmond; the Wake Forest Law Class; the Raleigh District Sunday School Conference; the Bar Association of Tennessee, and a number of articles in various magazines and periodicals. There is no one in the State who is doing more literary work than Judge Clark.

The following articles have been published, coming from the Chemical Laboratory, of the University:

A Review of the Atomic Weight of Zirconium, by F. P. Venable.—Journal American Chemical Society, Feb. 1898.

A Modified Air Bath, by F. P. Venable.—Ibid April 1898.

Some Properties of Zirconium Dioxide, by F. P. Venable and A. W. Belden.—Ibid, April, 1898.

Note on Liquid Phosphorus, by F. P. Venable and A. W. Belden.—Ibid, April, 1898.

The Oxyhalides of Zirconium, by F. P. Venable and Charles Baskerville.—Ibid, May, 1898.

Review of Howe's Bibliography of the Platinum Group, by F. P. Venable.—Ibid, May, 1898.

The Action of Sulphuric Acid Upon Copper, by Chas. Baskerville and F. W. Miller.—Ibid, June, 1898.

The Cause of the Change from Violet to Green in Chromium Solutions, by F. P. Venable and F. W. Miller.—Ibid, June, 1898.

The following papers have been published by the department of Biology during the year:

Note on the Natural History of the Wilmington Region, by H. V. Wilson, Science, 1897.

On the Origin of the Vertebrate Sense Organs, by H. V. Wilson.

Sensory Anlage of the Salmou, by H. V. Wilson and J. E. Mattocks.—Anatomy Anzeiger, 1897.

The Department of Latin has published the following:

In the proceedings of the American Philological Association for July, 1897 (Vol. 28), p. 23, *The Purpose-Accusative in Propertius*, by K. P. Harrington; p. 55, *The Syncretism of the Locative and Instrumental in Latin*, by Dr. Linscott.

Professor Harrington also read before the recent Classical Conference at Ann Arbor, Michigan, a paper on *The Use of Translations*, to be published in abstract with the other proceedings of the Conference, in the forthcoming number of the School Record.

Twelve hundred and twelve volumes have been added to the Library since September 1st. Of these, four hundred and seventy-seven were presented by friends ef the University, the principal donors being Miss Mary O. Rogers, Messrs. W L. Arendall, F. T. Bryan, J. S. Carr, Walter Clark, J. B. Killebrew, J. M. P. Otts, and H. L. Wheeler. Improvements to be made during the vacation will greatly increase the usefulness and attractiveness of both Library and Reading-room.

President Alderman returned to the University on May 7th., after a vacation of three months in Europe. From the whole community he received a welcome which was genuinely hearty, based as it was upon the esteem and affectionate good-will of all. It is safe to say that few University Presidents could inspire so much confidence as President Alderman has done, among the manifold elements of our complex University ; and in this confidence is to be found the significance of his reception and welcome home. During his absence we had at the helm a wise and faithful officer, upon whose service the University may congratulate itself. But it is the function of the President to devote all his time and all his tnought to the perplexing problem of University government. We had been sailing in smooth water, it is true, but now we are prepared to discover new lands and even in storms we shall feel secure.

103RD ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

Baccalaureate Sermon.

On Sunday May 29, a large audience assmbled in Gerrard Hall to hear the annual sermon to the Senior Class. The Seniors, wearing their caps and gowns, marched into the Hall esiorting Dr, Wilber F. Tillett, and the President of the University. Dr. Tillett then delivered a strong and impressive sermon from the text: "Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man; unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ" Eph. IV, 13.

Dr. Tillett announced his subject as divided into the following three subdivisions :

1. Perfcct manhood, the ideal of Christ life.
2. The place of faith and knowledge in ideal manhood.
3. Conformity to Christ, who is the only perfect pattern; the final test of perfect manhood.

He explained what he meant by perfect manhood, under the first division. The Greeks had two words for man—one man as an animal, the other the true man. It was of the latter kind that he wished to speak. The Bible calls on us to be perfect men and to do this we must be perfect as Christ would have us to be perfect.

There is a place for both faith and knowledge, but faith has the first place in making a perfect man. It is a foundation on which perfect manhood is to be built. Some men say that it makes no difference what you believe, provided your life is right; it is a question of character and not creed. The preacher recognized some element of truth in the statement, but said it was false in some respects. "It is of the hightest importance," he said, "what men believe. The great men of history have all been great believers. Great faith makes a great man. A man is

never better nor greater than his faith, be that what it may." This point he illustrated by saying that this was not only true in religion, but was equally as true in science. The man who believes something will do something. Columbus had faith and as a result of that faith, America was given to him as a discovery.

The speaker expressed the faith that all Christians, the world over, are coming into the unity of faith. The old historical creeds, written three hundred and fifty years ago, are being remanded to the rear and Christ, His teachings, and His ethics are being given a place of prominence and power in the church today. The theology of Christ and the creed of the church enunciate great morals and not minute rules. They represent the faith of the catholic chrisanity today.

The place of knowledge is in perfect manhood. An ignorant man may be a good man, but he can never be great. To be educated does not necessarily mean a knowledge of books. Some have knowledge never obtained from that source. The chief object of knowledge in the making of moral character is a knowledge of the Son of God. as the text indicates.

There are two kinds of knowledge of God—one intellectual and the other experimental. The knowledge meant is the latter kind. Not what a young man has studied, but what he knows represents his power. So it is in real Christian life and character. Man's experimental knowledge is a means we have of knowing his spiritual power. Knowledge may be a power for evil as well as good. Only when we know Christ as the Son of God do we have the guarantee that a man's life will be for good and only good. The preacher then spoke of faith and knowledge as a unity in the make up of the perfect man.

The greatest light in heathenism was Buddha, who boasted and said, "I am no man's servant." Christ, the light of the world, said, "I am among you as one who serves. He that would be greatest among you let him be the servant of all, even as the Son of Man who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and give his life a ransom for many."

A life of service and sacrifice as exemplified in Jesus Christ is God's ideal for man. This ideal must be carried out by doing the Christly thing in all life—in the small as well as the great things if manhood is to be perfect.

In concluding, Dr. Tillett addressed his remarks to the president and faculty, and alluded to the great work being done by them and him in working for the upbuilding and perfecting of the young manhood in this country. The workers in the church colleges and those in our state universities should move boldly forward, side by side in the great God-given work. It takes both knowledge and faith to make the perfect man and as makers of perfect men they should move onward and upward.

It is a subject of regret that this sermon on the "Perfect Man" can not be given here in full. Dr. Tillett closed with a strong plea for the union of knowledge and faith and the striving after this ideal by all educational institutions.

Address before the Law Class

This was a new and pleasing feature introduced into the exercises of Commencement. It emphasizes the importance of the professional schools and especially of the Law Department. Hon. Thomas C. Fuller of Raleigh, Judge of the Court of Land Claims had been chosen to deliver this address. On Monday May 29th, he was introduced by Professor John Manning, head of the University Law School. Judge Fuller's address was upon the "Perfect Man of the Law" and was a learned and most practical deliverance of a great lawyer to young lawyers just starting out upon their careers, replete with wisdom and

advice gathered from the store-house of his experience.

"Not among men is there a nobler pursuit than the one you have chosen", he said. "and yon owe a high duty to the law of the land and a high duty to your profession." He told them to respect their profession, to "magnify their calling". The burden of responsibility would never be lifted from their shoulders until "death's pale flag shall float over the ramparts". "Stay at your office, young man and go often to your books is a much better commandment than the one that says; Go West, young man". He gave and explained the twenty golden rules for the guidance of young attorneys. In closing, he said; "You will be told that there is a much better and a much broader field elsewhere for your labors, but I declare unto you that in all my travels I have not found a place that will surpass or even equal the Old North State. Stay at home and you will find a field for your talents."

Senior Class Day

After the address to the Law Class on Monday morning came the Society Reunions on Monday night. These were attended by the alumni present and many plesant impromptu speeches, filled with reminiscences of "the old days" were made for the benefit of "the boys".

Tuesday morning and afternoon were given to the exercises of the Senior Class. The shower of the night before had cooled the air and freshened the green of the trees and lawn making an ideal day. At 9:30 A.M. the Seniors assembled in the Chapel for private prayer. Later, at noon, they again filed into Gerrard Hall, appearing this time upon the stage before a goodly audience. The opening address was made by J. D. Parker, President of the Class. He was followed by the Class Historian, J. G. McCormick who gave the class statistics and an account of its four years history. The class seemed especially proud of the honor of being the first class in the University's history with which a woman would graduate. The class prophet P. C. Whitlock unfolded the future careers of many of his comrades and P. W. McMullan delivered the class poem.

Following the custom of the graduating classes to leave behind them some token of their gratitude and affection for the University, this class of 1898 made through its representative, W. J. Brogden, a gift of two flags, one of the United Sttes and the other of the State of North Carolina.

These were accepted by President Alderman on the part of the University.

At 5:30 in the afternoon the Seniors closed their exercises by marching in front of each of the buildings, around which the memories of their college life centre, and bidding them goodbye with the class cheer. Then, seated around the Davie Poplar, they smoked the pipe of peace and sang the University Song.

On Tuesday morning at 9:30 and again in the afternoon the Trustees were assembled in meeting. Various reports were made, among them that of the Visiting Committee. A summary of this report will be given later. An Associate Professor of Law was elected, James Crawford Biggs '93 of Oxford N. C.; George P. Butler was advanced from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Marcus C. S. Noble was elected Professor of Pedagogy..

The Representative Speaking

The Annual Competition between the Representatives of the two literary societies commenced at 8:30 on Tuesday night. The Represntatives of the Dialectic Society were T. C. Bowie who spoke on "Political Progress as illustrated in American History" and G. R. Swink who had for his subject "Types of Southern Statesmanship". For the Philanthropic Society R. D. W. Connor spoke on "The Problem of the Age" and E. D. Brodhurst on "By Way of the Sea." E. K.

Graham of the Dialectic Society presided. The medal was awarded to E. D. Broadhurst.

FACULTY RECEPTION

At the close of the Representative Speaking Commons Hall was thrown open and a reception was tendered the alumni and visiting guests by the President and Faculty. The Seniors and many students were present and a very pleasant opportunity was afforded all visitors to become acquainted with one another and with the University officials. This is always one of the pleasantest features of Commencement and the opportunity of thus entertaining their guests is highly appreciated by the Faculty.

GRADUATING DAY

One of the first events of the morning of Wednesday June 1st was the meeting of the alumni. While this reunion is socially a pleasant one there is but slight chance for the transaction of any business of importance and it would be well for the alumni to consider the feasibility of holding a business meeting at some other time and place. Indeed, a motion was passed that an Alumni Banquet be arranged to be held regularly in Raleigh during the winter.

At 10:30 a procession of seniors, trustees, alumni, and faculty was formed and marched into Memorial Hall. The large hall was filled with visitors. The speakers from the Senior Class were as follows, Pleasant Daniel Gold, Jr., of Wilson, "Feudalism of the Nineteenth Century:" Charles Hughes Johnston, of Orange county, "The Hebrew Versus the Greek;" James Daniel Parker, "The Scholar's Duty to Society;" Edward Kidder Graham, of Charlotte, with the subject "The Economic Man" won the Willie Mangum medal.

After these speeches Hon. Hannis Taylor, of Mobile, Ala., delivered the annual literary address. His subject was "Our Widening Destiny". This able and most interesting address was listened to with close attention. At the close Mr. Taylor said: "Let each one of us help on the good work by raising our own standards of what the future should be. Let each one take a fresh inspiration from the 'Chambered Nautilus'. Let each soul say to itself:

" 'Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice that sings:

"Build the more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low vaulted past!
Let each new temple be nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
'Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine out-grown shell by life's unresting sea."

PRIZES

Those who won prizes and medals were as follows:

The Holt medal in mathematics, Ernest Horatio Woodson; the Hume medal in English composition, Willis James Brogden; the Hill prize in history, Pleasant Daniel Gold, Jr.; the Worth prize in philosophy, Charles Hughes Johnston; the Manning prize, Charles Exum Best; the Wilson history prize, William McEntire Walton, Jr.; the Harris prize in anatomy, George Pate; the Materia Medica prize, George Edgar Newby; the Representatives' medal, Edgar David Broadhurst, Philanthropic Society; the Mangum medal in oratory, Edward Kidder Graham.

Governor Daniel L. Russell spoke to the graduating class at the conclusion of the exercises, for a few minutes. He complimented them upon being the most polite class that ever left the University—polite because it was the only class that ever had a woman in it. His talk was received with hearty applause. Gov. Russell concluded in strong and eloquent fashion by declaring that it was a solemn duty of the State, whether in the throes of adversity or on the topmast wave of prosperity, to maintain and strengthen its greatest institution of learning.

ALUMNI HALL.

The description of the laying of the corner

stone of this building is taken from the *Charlotte Observer:*

The laying of the corner-stone of the new Alumni Hall yesterday afternoon was an important epoch in the history of the University of North Carolina. Standing, as it does, as a mark between the first and second century of the existence of of this institution, it will also stand as a monument to the memory of those noble men—sons of the University—who love their *alma mater* and provide for her by donating a magnificent building.

The idea of donating such a building to the University was first conceived at the alumni banquet held during the centennial in 1895. At that time it was decided to erect a handsome and imposing building to mark the ending of the first century of the institution's life. During that year about $20,000 was subscribed, payable in five years—one-fifth of the subscription each year. Since then other funds have been subscribed, enough of which has been paid in to enable the work to go forward.

The hall will cost about $25,000. It is modeled after the Boston Public Library, with the addition of a very classic portico and facade. The materials to be used in its construction are granite and fine buff brick. It will be heated by steam and lighted by electricity. On the first floor of the building will be a reception room to be used by the alumni when in the village. The remainder of the first and second floors will be used by the administrative officers of the institution.

The laying of the corner-stone was a very beautiful and impressive ceremony, being laid by the Masonic order. Before the box was closed the following articles were placed in it to tell to generations in the dim future what was going on at the University in 1898:

Constitution of North Carolina ordaining the University; charter of the University, granted in 1789; list of donors of the University lands; life of Dr. Caldwell, first president of the University; life of President Swain, by Governor Vance; Dr. Hooper's sketch in 1850; Golden Jubilee number of the *University Magazine*, containing sketch of the University, 1844: University Ode, by Mrs. C. P. Spencer; Song of the old Alumni, by Mrs. C. P. Spencer; proceedings of the inauguration of Memorial Hall: list of the University Confederate dead: sketch of the benefactors and benefactions of the University; sketch of President Battle; inauguration and sketch of President Winston; inagaration of President Alderman; the proceedings of the inauguration of the Alumni Hall with a list of the first subscribers, 1895; Catalogue of '97–'98; programme of commencement of 1898; The *Tar Heel;* The *University Magazine;* Raleigh *News and Observer* of June 1, 1898; Charlotte *Observer*, of June 1, 1898.

After the exercises of laying the corner-stone was over the large crowd repaired to Memorial Hall, where the speeches of Col. J. S. Carr, presenting the building to the trustees on behalf of the alumni, and that of Hon. Francis D. Winton, accepting it on the part of the trustees, were made. They were both fine oratorical efforts and were heartily applauded.

The Graduates and Their Theses.

E. L. Abbott, "The Orient in Politics;" I. E. D. Andrews, "The Mexican War: Its Influence on American History;" L. J. Bell, "The Man in the Book;" C. E. Best, "The Stanly County Bond Case;" W. J. Brogden, "Liberty and Law;" V. L. Brown, "The Question of Strikes;" R. S. Busbee, "A Study of Crime;" C. S. Carr, "The Evolution of the Modern State;' C. R. Dey, "An Old Borough;" R. E. Follin, "Cavour—the Maker of Italian Unity;" F. W. Foscue, "The Survival of Superstition;" William Dempsie Grimes, "Inter-State Commerce;" W. G. Haywood, "A Study of Certain Double Chromates;" Archibald

Henderson, "A Philosophic Review of Mathematical Science;" J. W. Johnson, "Judah's Reformer;" S. S. Lamb, "Growth of Corporate Power;" R. H. Lewis, Jr., "The Causes and Effects of the War of 1812;" J. G. McCormick, "Typical English Statesmen;" P. W. McMullan, "Crime and its Punishment;" E. N. Moize, "Artesian Well Prospects in the Coastal Plain Region of North Carolina;" O. S. Newland, Ph.B., (Trinity, 1896), "Inter-State Commerce Under the Constitution;" H. F. Pierce, "The Construction of Public Highways and their Effect on Civilization;" J. K. Pfohl, "The Work of the Hebrew Prophet;" E. E. Sams, "Compromise," Sallie W. Stockard, "Nature in Poetry;" O. M. Suttle, "Woman's Place in Politics, or the Power Behind the Throne;" W. R. Thompson, "North Carolina—The Force Which Retards Her;" W. T. Usry, "The Hero as a Missionary;' H. D. Walker, "Milton, the Representative of' Ideals in Politics;" J. F. Webb, "The Religion of the Greeks;" P. DuP. Whitaker, "The Origin of Knowledge;" P. C. Whitlock, "Popular Delusions."

FOR THE MASTER'S DEGREE:

R. H. Graves, A.B. 1897, "The Puritan and Cavalier of 1640: J. K. Hair, A.B. (Furman) 1897. "Maximum Stresses Through Pratt Truss for Wheel Loads."

FOR THE DOCTOR'S DEGREE:

T. J. Wilson, A.M. 1896, "The Genitive of Quality and the Ablative of Quality in Latin."

———

Dr. Thos. Hume, Jr., will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon at Washington and Lee University. He will also make the address at the closing of the William Bingham School.

Dr. Eben Alexander will make the alumni address at the Commencement exercises of the University of Tennessee. He will also speak at the reunion of his class at Yale University.

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

The Visiting Committee for 1898 consisted of Col. Chas. A. Cook of Warren, Hon. A. W. Haywood of Alamance and Hon. Lindsay Patterson of Forsythe.

The Committee spent two full days at the University and most thoroughly inspected every detail of its life. Their report, read to the Board at its regular meeting on May 31, was singurlarly able and exhaustive. Its leading recommendations, all of which were adopted, were as follows:—

The sum of $1255.00 was appropriated for equipment and apparatus in the various departments and the sum of $500.00 for changes in the Library; the election of an assistant professor of law and a suggestion as to the establishment of a department of engineering.

Mr. James Crawford Diggs, class of 1893, of Oxford, was unanimously chosen to the new professorship of law. Mr. Biggs is a graduate of this University with highest honors and has made a brilliant record at the bar during his term of service. He comes to his new labors with a remarkable equipment of energy, industry, ability and teaching power. The law department so justly famed for the high quality of its work will now go forward with renewed power and efficiency.

The Committee expressed their great satisfaction with the inner life of the institution, especially for selfhelp offered students, the dignity of labor, and the manliness and courtesy of the student body. They also expressed their amazement at the large results achieved in all directions with the small means available. It should be a source of gratification to all alumni and friends of the University to read these strong words from this able report:—

"We were most imgressed with the feeling existing between the student body and those in authority over them. It was of respect, confidene, and, we may say, warmest regard on one

side and of fatherly interest and tenderest solicitude on the other. It is a source of the greatest pleasure to us to be able to report that we did not see nor hear of a single instance of drunkenness; did not hear a profane word or so much as a vulgar remark on the part of the students or any one of them. They thoroughly impressed us with being a gentlemanly, well behaved, moral set of young men, with no inclination towards rowdyism and no disposition to look upon their stay at the University as a season of frolic and an alloted period of time to be spent in pleasure. On the contrary, they seemed to look upon life as something real and earnest; that they had come to Chapel Hill for the purpose of developing themselves into sober, intellectual and christian men. We can but think that this spirit of not looking upon a course of study at our University as a mere accomplishment or as a requirement of polite society, but, on the contrary, as a fitting preparation for the battle of life and the best preparation for good citizenship, promises well for the students, the University and the State. If a parent wishes to have his son trained in an atmosphere of religion and refinement, intellectuality and toleration (both political and sectarian), of sobriety and absence of vulgarity and profanity, of plain and ecomical living and high thinking, he will make no mistake in having him enrolled among the student body of the University of North Carolina.

MEETINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ELISHA MITCHELL SCENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The 113th meeting was held on January 11th. Papers were read as follows:

The Volcanic Rocks of the Northwest.—Mr. Holmes.

A New Drying Bath.—Dr. Venable.

The following papers were read at the 114th meeting on February 8th:

The Corundum Gems of North Carolina.—Mr. Pratt.

Liquid Phosphorus.—Mr. Belden.

Some Properties of Zirconia.—Mr. Belden.

The 115th meeting was held on March 8th. The following papers were read:

Artesian Well at Wilmington.—Mr. Holmes.

On the Origin of Corundum.—Mr. Pratt.

A Case of Stream Adjustment near Chapel Hill.—Mr. Cobb.

The following papers were read at the 116th meeting on April 12th:

Formation of Vertebrate Embryo.—Mr. Wilson.

Nuclear Differentiation.—Mr. Wood.

THE PHILOLOGICAL CLUB.

The Philological Club met on Tuesday evening, January 25th. The following papers were read:

Some Idioms and Idiotisms in Latin Inscriptions. Mr. Harrington.

Tennyson's Memoirs: Man and Seer.—Mr. Hume.

Jannaris on 'Changes in the Greek Language.'—Mr. Alexander.

Quantity in Lithuanian.—Mr. Linscott.

The following papers were read at the meeting of the Club on February 22nd:

The Symbol "Z" in Early Latin.—Mr. Harrington.

The Ablative of Duration of Time.—Mr. Linscott.

The following paper was read at the meeting of the Club in the English lecture-room on March 29th:

The Use of ὀνμή.—Mr. Alexander.

The Club met in the English lecture-room on Tuesday evening, April 26. The following papers were read:

A Report of the Classical Conference.—Mr. Harrington.

Shakespere and Puritanism.—Mr. Hume.

On Certain Functions of the Locative.—Mr. Linscott.

THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The North Carolina Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting February 7th, 1898. The following papers were read:

The Wilmington Alumni of the University.—Mr. E. J. Wood.

A Disastrous Experiment in College Government.—Dr. Battle.

The next meeting was held on the evening of March 21st and papers were read as follows:

The Culpepper Rebellion.—Dr. E. T. Bynum.

An Incident of 1818.—Dr. Battle.

The Society met on April 18th. The program was as follows:

Some Notes on the Early History of the Founder of the Moravian Church.—Dr. E. T. Bynum.

A Review of Lawson's History. W. S. Wilson.

The Speaker in the Convention of 1788.—P. C. Whitlock.

The University of North Carolina and Wake Forest College.—Collier Cobb.

CONTENTS OF FOURTEENTH VOLUME, JOURNAL OF THE ELISHA MITCHELL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

PART I.

Notes on the Natural History of the Wilmington Region.—H. V. Wilson.

The Oxalates of Zirconium.—F. P. Venable and Chas. Baskerville.

The Halogen Salts of Zirconium.—F. P. Venable and Chas. Baskerville.

The Glabrous-Leaved Asarum of the Southern United States.—W. W. Ashe.

PART II.

A Revision of the Atomic Weight of Zirconium.—F. P. Venable.

Notes on Darbya and Buckleya.—W. W. Ashe.

Robinia Boyntonii sp. nov.—W. W. Ashe.

On the Origin of the Vertebrate Sense Organs.—H. V. Wilson.

Notes on N. C. Minerals.—J. H. Pratt.

NECROLOGY.

EVANS, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS. Matriculated from Cumberland county. Born June 12, 1828. Died April, 1898. Planter in Texas.

FARMER, MARK VERNON, Wilson, N. C. Entered class of 1901. Born September 20, 1882. Drowned June, 1898.

GRAHAM, DAVID MCLEAN. Matriculated from Fayetteville. A.B. 1857. Surgeon C. S. A. Physican at Duplin Roads. Died May 4, 1898.

MCDOWELL, THOMAS DAVID SMITH, Bladen couuty. A.B. 1843. Representative in General Assembly, 1846-'50. State Senator, 1854-'58. Reppresentative in Confederate Congress. Born 1823. Died May 1, 1898. Planter.

THOMPSON, THOMAS C. Matriculated from Wharton, Texas. 1857-'59. Physican, Druggist in Galveston, Texas. Regent of University of Texas. Born December 27, 1833. Died April 16, 1898.

WEILL, SOLOMON COHEN. Matriculated from Wilmington, N. C. A.B. 1885. LL.B 1886. Acting Professor of Greek, 1885-'86. Lawyer. Assistant U. S. District Attorney. Member of General Assembly of New York. Born May 18, 1864. Died April 27, 1898.

WHITEHEAD, EDWARD ARLINGTON, Scotland Neck, N. C. Entered class of 1901. Born January 23, 1878. Died April 1898.

WILKINSON, CLAUDE NEILL, Charlotte, N. C. Entered class of 1901. Born April 21, 1881. Died May 1898.

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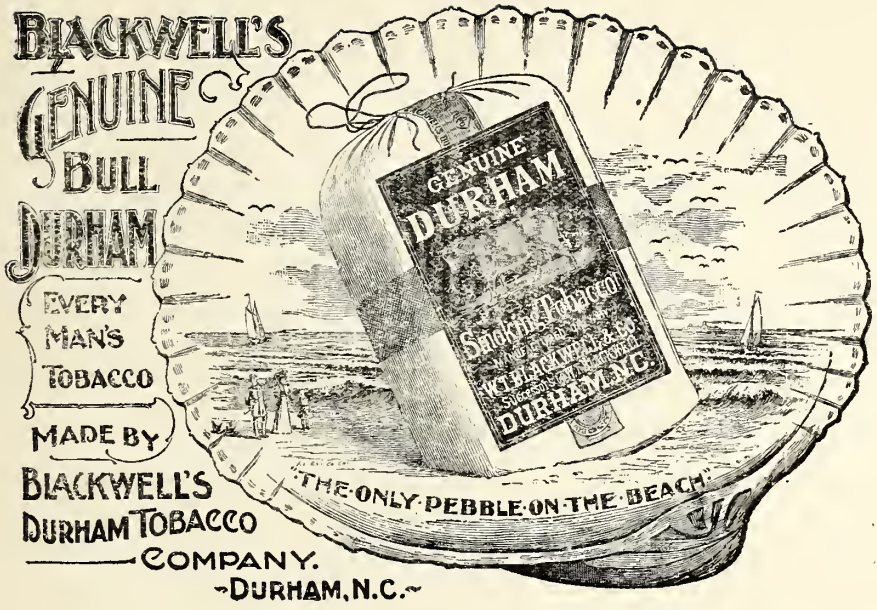

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